

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOI/PA
DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET
FOI/PA# 1348148-0

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Page 301 ~ b6; b7C;

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RECORDED

62-71649-1

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL
BY SPECIAL MESSENGER

Honorable Adolf A. Berle, Jr.
Assistant Secretary of State
Department of State
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Berle:

The following information has been furnished to this Bureau by a source which does not wish to be identified and the reliability of which is not known. I can, however, state that the informant is a member of the family of an employee in the [redacted] X (X)

The informant advises that there is a rumor circulating among the employees of the [redacted] that Madame Chiang Kai-Shek has a reputation for being very loose morally and that the Chinese people know of this but are tolerant of it because of her position. In addition the rumor is said to include the statement that General Chiang Kai-Shek does not care "how they got the money just so they managed to get it."

I thought you would want to have this information for immediate consideration. No action is being taken by this Bureau concerning the same.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

CLASSIFIED BY 3903 JLB/BJT/STW
DECLASSIFY ON: 25X 6
7/12/2000

#444710
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 7/16/2000 BY 3903 JLB/BJT/STW

JUL 15 1943

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Carson _____
Mr. Coffey _____
Mr. Hendon _____
Mr. Kramer _____
Mr. McGuire _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Mr. Nease _____

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAILED

★ MAR 5 1943 ★

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

CONFIDENTIAL

5210

RECEIVED READING ROOM
MAR 5 3 02 PM '43



JKM:EK

Call: 11:10 A.M.

Transcribed: 11:30 A.M.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

March 4, 1943

~~ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE~~

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Carson _____
Mr. Coffey _____
Mr. Hendon _____
Mr. Kramer _____
Mr. McGuire _____
Mr. Harbo _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Tele. Room _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Beahm _____

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. D. M. LADD

ASAC Maynor called from the Washington Field Office with reference to information received regarding Madame Chiang Kai Chek. He stated that [redacted] of the Washington Wesley Club, had advised that her husband told her last night about a vicious rumor circulating among the employees of [redacted]. An unidentified employee there told her husband, [redacted] to the Raw Materials Mission #2, that Madame Chiang Kai Chek had a reputation for being very loose morally, that the Chinese people know this but are tolerant because of her position. In addition, he was told that Chiang Kai Chek would not care how they got the money, just so they managed to get it.

Mr. Maynor stated that [redacted] is very anxious to know that neither her husband nor she will be brought into this in any manner.

He suggested the possibility that the State Department should be advised of this since the information was received from someone employed by [redacted].

Respectfully,

J. K. Mumford

#444710
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/6/2000 BY 39063 ELW/BCE/

444710 4443797-1
CLASSIFIED BY 39063 ELW/BCE/ ~~3/25/2000~~
DECLASSIFY ON: 25X 6/12/2000

RECORDED
&
INDEXED
d35

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/6/2000 BY 39063 ELW/BCE/

MAR 8 1943



lit Berle
3-4-43
JTB

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice

Los Angeles, California
March 3, 1943

Director, FBI

Re: VISIT OF MADAM CHIANG KAI-SHEK

Dear Sir:

On March 1, 1943, TSECHANG KENT CHANG, the Consul of China in Los Angeles, called at the office in connection with the contemplated visit of the above-named person in the latter part of March. He requested protection for her while she was in the city.

It was explained to the Consul that this function is not one for the Federal Bureau of Investigation; that it is ordinarily handled by the local authorities and it was suggested that he contact the local Chief of Police in this connection.

It was pointed out that unless very special arrangements were made with the State Department, it would not be possible for this Bureau to render any protective service to the distinguished visitor; however, if any information was received that might in any way bear on her security while in this area, he could be assured that he would be fully advised. If any such information is received, it will be promptly forwarded to the Bureau for appropriate action.

Very truly yours,

RBH:AB

#444710
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/6/2000 BY 39063 ELW/BCE/188

R. B. HOOD
Special Agent in Charge

COPIES DESTROYED
332 DEC 14 1964



MAR 19 1943

347

RECORDED & INDEXED

CIF

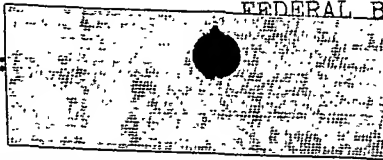
62-71649-2

MAR 11 1943

McGUIRE

Mr. Tolson	✓
Mr. E. A. Tamm	✓
Mr. Clegg	
Mr. Coffey	
Mr. Glavin	
Mr. Ladd	
Mr. Nichols	✓
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Tracy	
Mr. Carson	
Mr. Hendon	
Mr. McGuire	
Mr. Mumford	
Mr. Piper	
Mr. Quinn Tamm	
Mr. Nease	
Miss Gandy	

JKL:



FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

MARCH 9, 1943

To: COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

Transmit the following message to:

SAC, SAN FRANCISCO

MADAME CHIANG KAI-SHER, BUREAU NOT PARTICIPATING PLANS FOR
PROTECTION. ADVISE BUREAU IMMEDIATELY PERTINENT DEVELOPMENTS
HOWEVER.

HOOVER

#444710

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/6/2000 BY 39063 EDW/BCE/AL

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Coffey _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Carson _____
Mr. Harbo _____
Mr. Hendon _____
Mr. McGuire _____
Mr. Mumford _____
Mr. Piper _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Gandy _____

COPIES DESTROYED
332 DEC 14 1964

RECORDED

62-71649-3	
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16 MAR 10 1943	

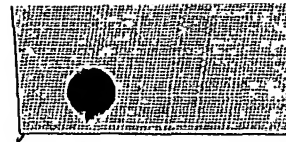
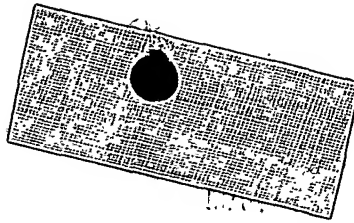
SENT VIA

59 MAR 18 1943

238 P M

Per

M 7:1



Mr. Tolson ✓
Mr. E. A. Tamm ✓
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd ✓
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Hendon
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Mumford
Mr. Quinn Tamm

#444710
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/6/2000 BY 39063 ELW/BCE/BA

b6
b7C

FBI SAN FRANCISCO
DIRECTOR
MUTE

3-8-43 346 PM

RN

GENERAL DEWITT IS COOPERATING WITH AUTHORITIES HERE RE PROTECTING MADAM CHIANG KAI SHEK WHEN HERE. GENERAL DESIRES OUR PARTICIPATION IN CONFERENCES PREPARING PROTECTIVE PLANS IF WE ARE TO PARTICIPATE IN HER PROTECTION. I ADVISED GENERAL THAT I HAD NO INDICATION THAT WE WOULD PARTICIPATE, THIT IT WOULD PROBABLY BE HANDLED BY SECRET SERVICE. REQUEST BUREAU ADVISE WHETHER ANY ACTION TO BE TAKEN BY US SO I CAN ADVISE GENERAL DEWITT DEFINITELY.

PIEPER

A & H
6-45 PM OK FBI WASH DC RXSG

RECORDED

62-71649-4
10 MAR 10 1943
Jadef
FILE

59 MAR 31 1943

EX-43



Mr. Tolson ✓
 Mr. Clegg
 Mr. Glavin
 Mr. Ladd ✓
 Mr. Nichols ✓
 Mr. Rosen
 Mr. Tracy
 Mr. Egan
 Mr. Gurnea
 Mr. Harbo
 Mr. Mohr
 Mr. Pennington
 Mr. Quinn Tamm
 Tele. Room
 Mr. Nease
 Miss Holmes
 Miss Gandy

F.B.I. RADIOGRAM

b6
 b7C

DECODED COPY

FROM HONOLULU

11-29-48

NR 291845

4:17 P.M.

DIRECTOR URGENT

MADAM CHIANG KAI CHEK PASSING THROUGH HONOLULU TODAY DUE WASHINGTON
 NOVEMBER 30. HER ITINERARY BEING HANDLED BY ARMY - NAVY AND TREATED
 AS CLASSIFIED.

RECEIVED

11-29-48

4:24 P.M.

#444-710

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 7/6/2000 BY 39063 ELW/BCE/ALW

REC-105

EX-76

DEC 1 1948

b6

b7C

If the intelligence contained in the above message is to be disseminated
 outside the Bureau, it is suggested that it be suitably paraphrased in
 order to protect the Bureau's cryptographic systems.

58 DEC 8 1948

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

DATE: 11-02-2007

CLASSIFIED BY AUC 60324 BAW/RS/SEZ

DECLASSIFY ON: 25X 3.3(1) 11-02-2032 ATE: May 6, 1949

TO : D. M. Ladd

FROM : H. B. Fletcher

SUBJECT: MADAM CHIANG KAI-SHEK
INFORMATION CONCERNINGPURPOSE

The purpose of this memorandum is to inform you of Madam Chiang Kai-Shek's state of mind at the time of her departure from the United States.

BACKGROUND

Also at the present time the Bureau is conducting an inquiry for the President of the United States regarding the

is a personal friend of Madam Chiang Kai-Shek having been schoolmates at Wellesley College.

visited Madam Chiang Kai-Shek approximately three weeks ago

At the same time, Madam Chiang said she was returning to China in the immediate future in spite of the protest of and that she, Madam Chiang, expected to lose her life as a result.

It is noted that Madam Chiang actually left the United States several days ago with little or no publicity.

ACTION

None. The above is for your information.

Mr. Tolson	✓
Mr. E. A. Tamm	
Mr. Clegg	
Mr. Glavin	
Mr. Ladd	✓
Mr. Nichols	✓
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Tracy	
Mr. Carson	
Mr. Egan	
Mr. Gurnea	
Mr. Harbo	
Mr. Hendon	
Mr. Pennington	
Mr. Quinn Tamm	
Tele. Room	
Mr. Nease	
Miss Holmes	

~~SECRET~~b6
b7Cb1
b6
b7CALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

RAC:jpa

~~SECRET~~

52 MAY 20 1949

CLASSIFIED BY 3906306/BS/JS
DECLASSIFY ON: 25X 1/1/2000RECORDED - 135
INDEXED - 135

11 MAY 11 1949

EX-19

FIVE

Office Memorandum

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Fletcher *HBF*

FROM : *g* [redacted]

SUBJECT: Madame Chiang Kai-Shek
Information Concerning

DATE: April 30, 1949

to 2

Collier

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. E. A. Tamm	
Mr. Clegg	
Mr. Glavin	
Mr. Ladd	
Mr. Nichols	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Tracy	
Mr. Egan	
Mr. Gurnea	
Mr. Harbo	
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Pennington	
Mr. Quinn Tamm	
Tele. Room	
Mr. Nease	
Miss Holmes	
Miss Gandy	

At 12:55 p.m., April 30, 1949, Special Agent [redacted] of the New York Office, telephonically advised he was in receipt of Bureau teletype of April 29, instant, advising, in effect, that information was received that Madame Chiang Kai-Shek will depart the United States immediately, that the New York Office was to advise of any pertinent information available regarding this matter and discreetly ascertain time of departure, her mode of travel and proposed destination. [redacted] desired to know whether the Bureau had any specific information that Madame Chiang Kai-Shek was presently in New York.

[redacted] upon contact, advised the whereabouts of Madame Chiang Kai-Shek is believed to be known by ASAC Belmont and it was suggested that he be contacted for pertinent information. [redacted] also advised that the Bureau has not recently been informed by the New York Office as to Madame Chiang Kai-Shek's location.

Special Agent [redacted] of the New York Office was advised of the above at 1:05 p.m. on this date; it being suggested that he contact ASAC Belmont.

RECORDED - 136

62-71649-14

EX-111

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/12/2000 BY 39063ah/3007us

JOG:tlc
53 MAY 20 1949

DATE: 11-02-2007
CLASSIFIED BY AUC 60324 BAW/RS/SEZ
DECLASSIFY ON: 25X 3.3(1) 11-02-2032

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

C
O
P
Y

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WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE~~

URGENT

CODE

TO: COMMUNICATIONS SECTION.

APRIL 29, 1949

TRANSMIT THE FOLLOWING MESSAGE TO: SAC, NEW YORK

(C) RE: MADAM CHIANG KAI-SHEK. INFORMATION CONCERNING. [REDACTED]

b1
[REDACTED] NO FURTHER INFORMATION KNOWN CONCERNING
HER PLANS OR REASONS FOR LEAVING. ADVISE ANY PERTINENT INFORMATION
AVAILABLE AND DISCREETLY ASCERTAIN TIME OF DEPARTURE, MODE OF
TRAVEL AND PROPOSED DESTINATION. SUTEL

HOOVER

RAC:DE

~~CLASSIFIED BY 39063 alw/BCE/ms
DECLASSIFY ON: 25X 7/2/2000~~

SENT VIA

TELETYPE

4-29-49

8:50 PM

PER GR

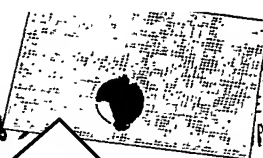
C
O
P
Y

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Handwritten: 4-30-49 JOC
If the intelligence contained in the above message is to be disseminated
outside the Bureau, it is suggested that it be suitably paraphrased in
order to protect the Bureau's cryptographic systems.

62-71649-14

Received 9:50pm
4-20-49



BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

In. H. H. H. H.
742

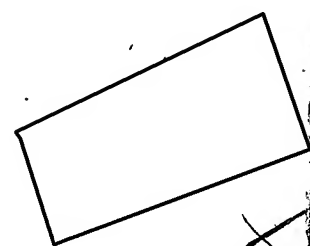
- Mr. Tolson
- Mr. Clegg
- Mr. Glavin
- Mr. Ladd
- Mr. Nichols
- Mr. Rosen
- Mr. Tracy
- Mr. Egan
- Mr. Gurnea
- Mr. Harbo
- Mr. Mohr
- Mr. Pennington
- Mr. Quinn Tamm
- Mr. Nease
- Miss Gandy

APR 30 1949

TELETYPE

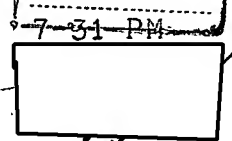
b6
b7C

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/14/2000 BY 39063 elw/RET/ms



CONF WASH AND WASH FLD 5 FROM NEW YORK
DIRECTOR AND SAC URGENT

30b6
b7C



MADAME^Q CHIANG KAI SHEK, INFO CONCERNING. REBUTEL INSTANT DATE,
INQUIRY OF CONFIDENTIAL SOURCES AT WALDORF-ASTORIA REFLECTS NO
INDICATION OF MADAME SHEK BEING IN NYC . DISCREET INQUIRY IN CHINESE
CIRCLES REFLECTS THAT MADAME SHEK IS SUPPOSED TO HAVE BEEN SEEN
AT THE HOME OF [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] ELICITED DENIAL THAT SHEK IS THERE. [REDACTED]

IS ONE WHICH WOULD PROHIBIT ANY DISCREET NEIGHBORHOOD INV-
ESTIGATION OR SPOT CHECK. NO FURTHER DISCREET INQUIRY IN NYC
ADVISABLE. SUGGEST WFO ATTEMPT TO ASCERTAIN WHEREABOUTS OF MADAME
SHEK THROUGH CONFIDENTIAL INFORMANTS IN CHINESE OFFICIAL CIRCLES
IN WASHINGTON.

SCHEIDT

END

1/4 NYC R 5 WA

57 MAY 24 1949

*Wash Field
later advised she
left country
ROC*

RECORDED - 142

EX-11

162-71649-15

12 MAY 6 1949

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAY 5 - 1949

TELETYPE

WASHINGTON FROM NEW YORK 8 5 4-15P

DIRECTOR URGENT

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/12/2020 BY 370346/BCE/PLS

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. Clegg	
Mr. Glavin	
Mr. Ladd	
Mr. Nichols	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Tracy	
Mr. Egan	
Mr. Gurnea	
Mr. Harbo	
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Pennington	b6
Mr. Quinn Tamm	b7C
Mr. Nease	
Miss Gandy	

MADAM CHIANG KAI-SHEK, INFO CONCERNING. REBUTEL APRIL TWENTY NINE, 1949
FORTYNINE AND NEW YORK TEL APRIL THIRTIETH, FORTYNINE. CONFIDENTIAL
INFORMANT AT WALDORF ASTORIA HOTEL TODAY ADVISED THAT HE HAD
RECEIVED INFO THAT MADAM CHINAG HAS RECENTLY BEEN IN NEW CANAAN,
CONN., AND HAD BEEN SEEN AT SEVERAL AFFAIRS HELD IN THE HAMPTON INN,
NEW CANAAN, CONN. SHE WAS REPORTED TO BE ATTEMPTING TO PURCHASE A SUM-
MER HOME NEAR NEW CANAAN, CONN. INASMUCH AS IT IS NOT KNOWN BY THIS OF-
FICE WHAT INFO THE BUREAU HAS OBTAINED AS TO MADAM CHINXXXXX CHIANG-S
WHEREABOUTS AND TRAVEL PLANS, THE ABOVE INFO IS NOT BEING FORWARDED
TO THE NEW HAVEN OFFICE. BUREAU WILL ADVISE NEW HAVEN OF ANY
ACTION DESIRED.

SCHEIDT

RECORDED - 114

23 MAY 10 1949

END

NY R 8 WA

b6
b7C

To: COMMUNICATIONS SECTION.

Transmit the following message to: MAY 6, 1949

SAC'S NEW HAVEN AND NEW YORK URGENT

mf
CODE

MADAME CHIANG KAI-SHEK, INFORMATION CONCERNING. RE NY TELETYPE MAY FIFTH.

MADAME CHIANG KAI-SHEK KNOWN TO HAVE DEPARTED U.S. FOR CHINA. NO INVESTIGATION
NECESSARY AT NEW HAVEN.

HOOVER

RAC:EBW

62-71649-16

RECORDED: 117

G.I.R.-7

See Pa 6025-0042

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/12/2000 BY 37063 elu/25 pas

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Egan _____
Mr. Gurnea _____
Mr. Harbo _____
Mr. Mohr _____
Mr. Pennington _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Tele. Room _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Gandy _____

TELETYPE

MAY 6 1949

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

SENT VIA

Per *B.*

959

re

62-
CED:BG

FBI WASHINGTON FIELD

5-3-49

9:15 AM

DIRECTOR

MADAME CHIANG KAI SHEK, INFO CONCERNING. RE NY TEL APRIL THIRTY LAST

CONTACTED

DISCREETLY BY SA

AND ADVISED THAT

MADAME CHIANG DEPARTED FROM NEW YORK APPROXIMATELY TWO DAYS AGO FOR CHINA

WITHOUT NEWS BECOMING PUBLIC KNOWLEDGE. [REDACTED] WAS OF OPINION SHE WILL

UNDOUBTEDLY BYPASS SHANGHAI AND WILL PROBABLY GO TO FORMOSA. DETAILS

CONCERNING HER DEPARTURE UNKNOWN TO [REDACTED] WHO WILL ADVISE FURTHER IN

EVENT MORE DETAILS FORTHCOMING. ANONYMOUS CALL TO CHINESE EMBASSY

DISCLOSED THAT SHE RECEIVES HER MAIL AT FOUR NINE ZERO FOUR INDEPENDENCE

AVENUE, RIVERDALE, NEW YORK. RUC.

BUREAU BY MESSENGER

RECORDED

INDEXED - 5

cc: New York

b2
b6
b7C

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5/14/89 BY [REDACTED]

52 JUN 11 1949

27275

SAC, New Haven

May 10, 1949

Director, FBI

MADAME CHIANG KAI-SHEK

62-71649-18

RECORDED - 4 Reur tel May 7, 1949. New York advised that Madame Chiang Kai-Shek prior to her departure from the United States attempted to purchase property in Connecticut. For your information, no inquiry necessary by your office.

G. I. R. - 7

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/12/2000 BY SP-6/BJD/STP/STP

RECEIVED
U. S. DEPT OF JUSTICE

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Egan _____
Mr. Gurnea _____
Mr. Harbo _____
Mr. Mohr _____
Mr. Pennington _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Tele. Room _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Gandy _____

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 7
MAY 11 1949 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

RAC:eev

58 JUN 13 1949

Handwritten initials and signatures: *pk*, *HAF*, *FW*, *nc*

ngm

F.B.I. TELETYPE

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 7/12/2000 BY 39063 elw/BCE/ms

[Redacted]

- Mr. Tolson
- Mr. Clegg
- Mr. Glavin
- Mr. Ladd
- Mr. Nichols
- Mr. Rosen
- Mr. Tracy
- Mr. Egan
- Mr. Gurnea
- Mr. Harbo
- Mr. Mohr
- Mr. Pennington
- Mr. Quinn Tamm
- Tele. Room
- Mr. Nease
- Miss Holmes
- Miss Gandy

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

DECODED COPY

b6
b7C

FBI NEW HAVEN

5-7-49

1-00 AM

RMP

DIRECTOR AND SAC, NEW YORK

URGENT

MADAME CHIANG KAI-SHEK, INFORMATION CONCERNING. RE BUTEL
YESTERDAY. NEW YORK TEL REFERRED TO, NOT RECEIVED THIS
OFFICE.

GLEASON

Ytr. To Sac New Haven
dated 5/10/49
R# RECORDED - 4

162-71649-18
F B I
MAY 17 1949

RECEIVED

5-7-49

1-06 AM

EDST

SWA

If the intelligence contained in the above message is to be disseminated
outside the Bureau, it is suggested that it be suitably paraphrased in
order to protect the Bureau's coding systems.

b6
b7C

DATE: 11-02-2007
CLASSIFIED BY AUC 60324 BAW/RS/SEZ
DECLASSIFY ON: 25X 3.3(1) 11-02-2032

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

RECORDED - 68

JUNE 8, 1949

CODE

URGENT

SAC, PHILADELPHIA

MS
EX-100
62-71649-19
MADAME CHIANG KAI-SHEK

UTEL ON T.V.

PRESIDENTIAL INQUIRY INVESTIGATION REFLECTS

FURNISHED

INFORMATION OBTAINED THROUGH

MADAME CHIANG. YOU ARE REQUESTED TO IMMEDIATELY ASCERTAIN ALL PRESIDENTIAL
INFORMATION AVAILABLE THROUGH THIS OR OTHER SOURCES AND SUTEL. THIS INQUIRY
SHOULD BE CONDUCTED ON CONFIDENTIAL AND DISCREET BASIS AND IF NOT CONTAINABLE
THROUGH YOUR SOURCES, NEW HAVEN AND NY SHOULD BE REQUESTED TO CONDUCT ADDITIONAL
INVESTIGATION. EXPEDITE.

RAC: JFA

CLASSIFIED BY 3903 eld/RCETUS
DECLASSIFY ON: 25X 11/14/2000

HOOVER

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

JUN 8 1949

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

RECEIVED

G.I.R.-8

11 05 pm

ph

Sub

RC

DATE: 11-02-2007

CLASSIFIED BY AUC 60324 RAW/RS/SEZ

DECLASSIFY ON: 25X 3.3(1) 11-02-2032

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

TO : Mr. H. B. Fletcher

DATE: June 8, 1949

FROM : V. P. Keay

~~ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE~~SUBJECT: MADAME CHIANG KAI-SHEK
REQUEST FOR INFORMATION

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. Clegg	
Mr. Glavin	
Mr. Ladd	
Mr. Nichols	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Tracy	
Mr. Egan	
Mr. Harbo	
Mr. Gurnea	
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Pennington	
Mr. Quinn Tamm	
Tele. Room	
Mr. Nease	
Miss Holmes	

ACTION:

It is suggested that this memorandum be forwarded to the Espionage
Section for the attention of Supervisor [redacted]

CDD:hke

RECORDED - 68

INDEXED - 68

62-71649-19
JUN 10 1949
SC

tel to PH
6-8-49
RAC

CLASSIFIED BY 3906326/300/mjs
DECLASSIFY ON: 25X 1
7/12/2000

EX-103

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Office Memorandum

UNITED STATES

GOVERNMENT

~~Confidential~~

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: June 17, 1949.

FROM : SAC, Philadelphia

SUBJECT: MADAME CHIANG KAI-SHEK, [REDACTED] (C)

b1

The enclosed clipping was obtained from the feature section of the Philadelphia Inquirer newspaper dated June 17, 1949, written by INEZ ROBB on MADAME CHIANG KAI-SHEK living at Riverdale, N.Y.

DATE: 11-02-2007

CLASSIFIED BY AUC 60324 BAW/RS/SEZ

DECLASSIFY ON: 25X 3.3(1) 11-02-2032

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

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enclosure
62-2533

HHF:

~~CONFIDENTIAL - RECORDING~~

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/19/2000 BY 3703 ala/Baw

RECORDED - 6

62-71649-21
F B I
13 JUN 22 1949

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b7C

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

EX-76

52 JUL 7 1949

CLASSIFIED BY SP5GCBW
DECLASSIFY ON: 25X 1

112012000 OGA
CONFIDENTIAL C 3 class.

for WOMEN of Today

Mme. Chiang Kai-Shek
Woman in Exile
Living Near New York
Secluded But Not Idle
China's Joan d'Arc

By Inez Robb

RIVERDALE, N. Y., June 16 (INS).
"WHATEVER became of Mme. Chiang Kai-Shek?" I mused the other day, for want of something better to muse.

Nothing might have come of this musing had I not been foolish enough to muse out loud in front of an editor, a type of man who believes in his staff living dangerously.

"Find out," snapped this worthy. So I am now prepared to report that while Communism sweeps over her native land, the woman who once was called the Joan d'Arc of China lives in voluntary exile on a cloistered country estate only 10 miles from Times Square.

Mme. Chiang dropped out of the headlines and out of sight months ago after her dramatic flight to Washington, D. C., to ask aid for her husband's faltering regime.

The still beautiful Mei-Ling Soong Chiang, who failed so ignominiously in that mission, is now living in retirement in Riverdale, an extraordinarily beautiful suburb of large estates in an emerald setting high above the Hudson River.

Until a week or 10 days ago, not even her nearest neighbors, who include Maestro Arturo Toscanini, knew that Mme. Chiang was once more living in their midst in the big stone, stucco and timbered Tudor mansion leased five years ago by her brother-in-law and sister, Dr. and Mrs. H. H. Kung.

When Mme. Chiang made the Riverdale estate her home when she was in America in 1944-45 for prolonged medical treatment, the house with its surrounding acre and a half of lushly planted grounds was vigilantly guarded the clock around by Secret Service men assigned to the task by the United States Government.

Nothing is more indicative of

the change in China's and in Mme. Chiang's situation now, four years later, than the fact that not a single guard of any nature patrols the house on an avenue named Independence.

Four years ago, Mme. Chiang was the wife of a wartime ally who was still head of a fairly cohesive State. Today, the Missimo is here in a purely private capacity, and Uncle Sam does not provide guards.

As I walked up the steep, cobbled driveway today, no one stopped or questioned me. As I hesitated, not certain where the main entrance was located, an obliging servant leaned from an apartment above the big garage and called and pointed:

"That way, miss. You come big door."

A white-coated butler opened the door and ushered me into the hallway of the 20-room house. I explained who I was and asked if I might see Mme. Chiang.

The house spread out around me, cool, serene and filled with flowers. A loose bunch of roses lay on the table next to an empty vase, as if someone had been interrupted while arranging flowers.

There was a murmur of voices in the great drawing room beyond.

Obviously, a conference was in process. A half-dozen Chinese gentlemen were alternately talking and listening to a slim woman almost hidden in a big arm chair.

One of the gentlemen, young and courteous, came into the hall, from which one could barely glimpse the great Hudson through the thick foliage of old, towering trees. He explained that Mme. Chiang was most sorry, but that she could see no one.

"She has seen no one since coming to America," he added. "She is sorry, but she has nothing to say at the moment."

"I hope Mme. Chiang is in better health than when she was here last," I said.

The young man assured me that Madame's health is excellent.

And that is all I learned. I do not know if Mme. Chiang plans to remain here or to return to China. I found out nothing to substantiate or deny reports that a long-whispered rift between herself and the Generalissimo is permanent. I did not even find out if Madame still enjoys a game of gin rummy or if she has switched to Canasta.

There is no doubt that Mme. Chiang is in retirement here in Riverdale. But on leaving as I counted the visitors' hats, neatly arranged on a foyer table, and heard the resumed hum of conference voices in the drawing room beyond, I felt that while Mme. Chiang may be temporarily in retirement, she is not exactly idle.

THE PHILADELPHIA INQUIRER

June 17, 1949

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/12/2000 BY 39063 elw/BCE/pus

62-71649-21

ENCLOSURE

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

DATE: 11-02-2007
CLASSIFIED BY AUC 60324 BAW/RS/SEZ
DECLASSIFY ON: 25X 3.3(1) 11-02-2032

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

JUN 10 1949

TELETYPE

b6
b7C

Mr. Tolson	.....
Mr. Ladd	.....
Mr. Clegg	.....
Mr. Glavin	.....
Mr. Nichols	.....
Mr. Rosen	.....
Mr. Tracy	.....
Mr. Harbo	.....
Mr. Mohr	.....
Tele. Room	.....
Mr. Nease	.....
Miss Gandy	.....

WASHINGTON 45 AND PHILA 4 FROM NEW YORK

10

9-58P

DIRECTOR AND SAC

URGENT

~~ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE~~

MADAME CHIANG KAI-SHEK [REDACTED] RE PHILA TEL JUNE NINTH LAST.

PRETEXT INQUIRY AT HOME OF MADAME KUNG RECEIVED ANSWER THAT HER
PRESENT WHEREABOUTS ARE UNKNOWN. [REDACTED] MADE INQUIRY

ALSO AND RECEIVED SAME ANSWER BUT WAS ADVISED THAT MAIL FOR MADAME
CHIANG COULD BE SENT TO [REDACTED] INQUIRY AT NYCPD REFLECTS

THAT NO REQUEST MADE FOR ESCORT OR PROTECTION FOR MADAME CHIANG AT
PD. AS INDICATED IN NY TEL APRIL THIRTIETH LAST, IT IS NOT POSSIBLE
TO CONDUCT DISCREET NEIGHBORHOOD INVESTIGATION OR SPOT CHECK IN
RIVERDALE SECTION. RUC.

b1
b2
b7D

WA ACK AND DISC PH WOULD
NYC R 45 WA
RECORDED - 32
EX-123
31 JUN 28 1949

63 JUN 24 1949
31C

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

CLASSIFIED BY 39063 ab/bet/ris
DECLASSIFY ON: 25X
7/12/2000

NA
6/9
11:55 P
QH. Hatcher
742b6
b7CALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
F.B.I. TELETYPEALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISEDATE: 11-02-2007
CLASSIFIED BY AUC 60324 BAW/RS/SEZ
DECLASSIFY ON: 25X 3.3(1) 11-02-2032

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Clegg	_____
Mr. Glavin	_____
Mr. Ladd	_____
Mr. Nichols	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Tracy	_____
Mr. Egan	_____
Mr. Gurnea	_____
Mr. Harbo	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Pennington	_____
Mr. Quinn Tamm	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Mr. Nease	_____
Miss Holmes	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

DECODED COPYb6
b7C

WASHINGTON 21 NEW YORK 9 FROM PHILADELPHIA 6-9-49 10:04 PM

DIRECTOR AND SAC URGENT

MADAME CHIANG KAI - SHEK, [REDACTED] RE BUTEL JUNE EIGHTH
REQUESTING INFO CONCERNING MADAME CHIANG KAI - SHEK'S WHEREABOUTS
OR INTENTIONS OF LEAVING USA. [REDACTED] THROUGH [REDACTED]

G.I.R. -10

[REDACTED] ADVISED THAT AT A DINNER AT [REDACTED] ON OR
ABOUT MAY FIRST, MADAME KAI - SHEK STATED SHE WAS RETURNING TO HER
HUSBAND IN CHINA BEFORE MAY TWENTYFIFTH WHICH RETURN TO CHINA WAS
AGAINST THE WISHES OF [REDACTED] b1
STATED IT WAS BELIEVED SHE WAS FLYING TO CHINA, BUT NO DEFINITE b6
INFO WAS GIVEN BECAUSE OF THE DANGER INVOLVED. NO WORD HAS BEEN b7C
RECEIVED BY [REDACTED] SINCE THEN. NY REQUESTED TO
IMMEDIATELY ASCERTAIN PERTINENT INFO FROM SOURCES AT RIVER DALE,
NEW YORK AND SUTEL. THIS INQUIRY SHOULD BE CONDUCTED ON A
CONFIDENTIAL AND DISCREET BASIS. BUREAU'S ATTENTION IS DIRECTED
TO PREVIOUS ERROR OF [REDACTED] IN STATING [REDACTED] TO
BE CONNECTICUT INSTEAD OF RIVERDALE, NEW YORK.

BOARDMAN

WA PHILA R 21 WA
NY PH R 9 NYC

RECEIVED: 6-9-49 10:31 PM

MW

62-71649-23
F B I
12 JUN 24 1949

RECORDED - 105

CLASSIFIED BY 39063 d/b/BCF/m/s
DECLASSIFY ON: 25X
186 7/20/2000If the intelligence contained in the above message is to be disseminated
outside the Bureau, it is suggested that it be suitably paraphrased in
order to protect the Bureau's coding systems.~~CONFIDENTIAL~~b6
b7C

DATE: 11-02-2007
CLASSIFIED BY AUC 60324 BAW/RS/SEZ
DECLASSIFY ON: 25X 3.3(1, 6) 11-02-2032

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: July 5, 1949

FROM : GUY HOTTEL, SAC
WASHINGTON FIELD

SUBJECT: MADAM CHIANG KAI-SHEK
INFORMATION CONCERNING

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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b7C

On June 10, 1949, Special Agent [redacted] of this office noticed an article which appeared on that date in the "Washington Post" to the effect that [redacted] is visiting [redacted] New York City.

WPA

b1

(C) [redacted]

(C) [redacted]

This information is submitted for the advice of the Bureau and the New York Office.

CLASSIFIED BY 39063 *260/BE/US*
DECLASSIFY ON: 25X *6*

7/12/2000

GED:LEB
62-0
cc - New York

RECORDED - 134
INDEXED - 134
EX-123

62-71649-24
FBI
13 JUL 6 1949
AC

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

Classified by *228/55*
Declassify on: OADR
6-22-85
203,462

53 JUL 20 1949
~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



cc. Mr. Ladd
Mr. Fletcher

July 8, 1949

RECORDED - 85

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL
BY SPECIAL MESSENGER

DECLASSIFIED BY SP100K108
ON 6-28-83
223,463

Major General Harry Hawkins Vaughan
Military Aide to the President
The White House
Washington, D. C.

Dear General Vaughan:

It is believed the President and you will be interested in the following information.

Through a confidential informant it was learned that within two or three weeks after June 30, 1949, a special chartered plane will fly from Canton, China, to Washington, D. C., occupied by Chiang Kai-Shek, [redacted] and "other members of Chiang Kai-Shek's official family." The plane is reportedly owned by the Philippine Airlines Company.

This Bureau's informant was unable to evaluate this information inasmuch as it was the first time the informant had received information from this particular source.

If any additional pertinent information is received concerning this reported trip of Chiang Kai-Shek to Washington, D. C., it will be furnished to you immediately.

With expressions of my highest esteem and best regards,

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover



HOB:rb

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Egan _____
Mr. Gurnea _____
Mr. Harbo _____
Mr. Mohr _____
Mr. Pennington _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Tele. Room _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Gandy _____

AUG 2 1949

G. I. R. /-4

U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
JUL 8 5 56 PM '49

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RECEIVED-TOLSON
JUL 8 5 48 PM '49

HoB

DATE: 11-02-2007

CLASSIFIED BY AUC 60324 BAW/RS/SEZ

DECLASSIFY ON: 25X 3.3(1) 11-02-2032

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DATE: January 12, 1950

FROM : SAC, New York

SUBJECT: MADAME CHIANG KAI-SHEK
[REDACTED]ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

(C) b1

Rebulet January 10, 1950.

According to published reports, Madame Chiang Kai-Shek left New York City on January 10, 1950, for Formosa from LaGuardia Airfield. No further information is available from confidential sources or contacts in the New York Office.

JES:RAA
62-9932

RECORDED - 112

EX-8

62-71649-29
JAN 20 1950CLASSIFIED BY 37063 alu/bce/pas
DECLASSIFY ON: 25X

7/12/2000

63 APR 12 1950

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED ON ENVELOPE ONLY
DATE 7/13/90 BY SP-3 JLB/BJW

COPIES DESTROYED
882 DEC 14 1964

Empty

62-71649-31

ENCLOSURE

~~SECRET~~

SAC, Honolulu

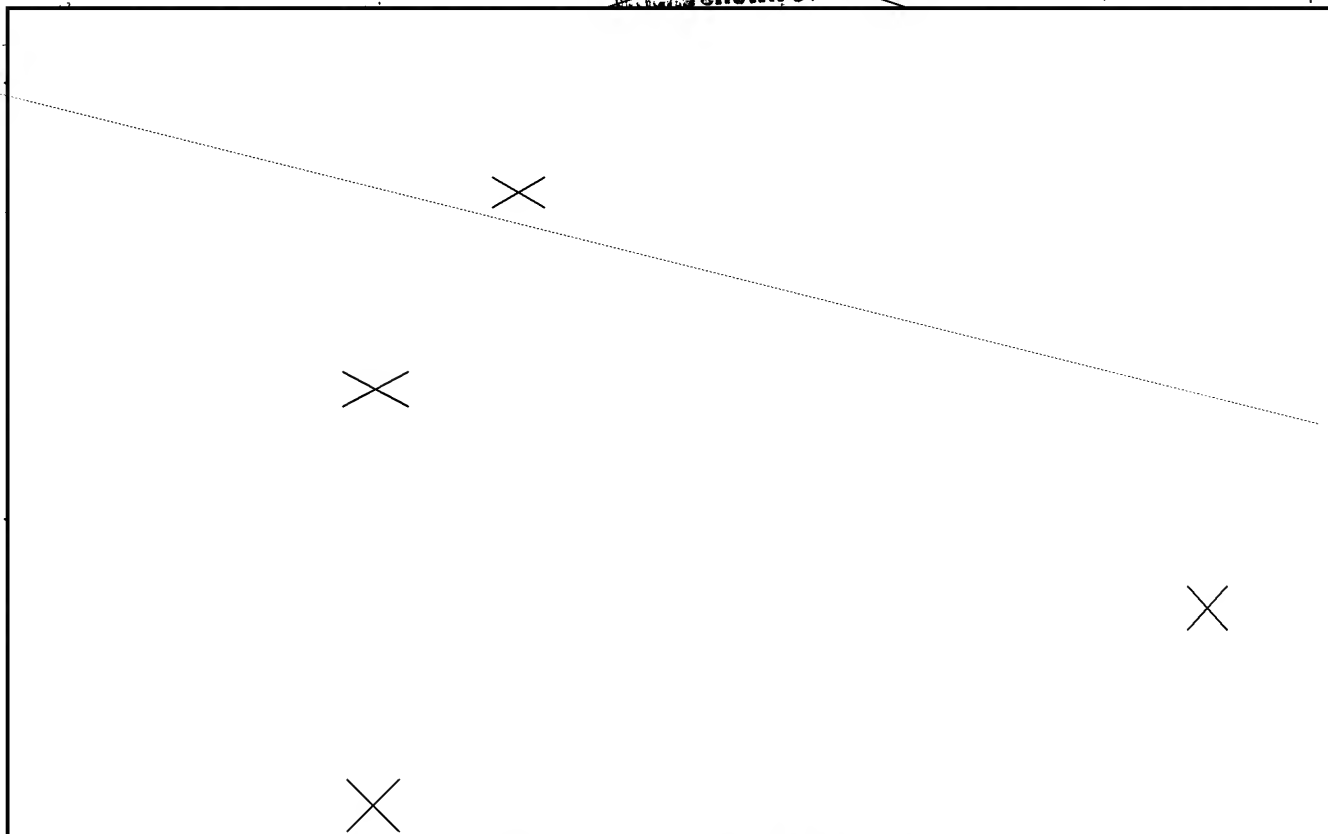
August 11, 1952

Director, FBI

Madame CHIANG Kai-shek
INTERNAL SECURITY - CH

~~ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE~~

G.I.R.-6



The above is furnished solely for your information.
However, if information comes to your attention concerning
Madame CHIANG Kai-shek's activities which you believe will
be of interest to the Bureau, the Bureau should be advised
immediately.

CLASSIFIED BY 39063 dls/BCE/ms
DECLASSIFY ON: 25X 1

AJN:brg

12/7/90cc

RECORDED - 123

62-7164933
7 AUG 13 1952

Tolson _____
Ladd _____
Nichols _____
Belmont _____
Clegg _____
Glavin _____
Harbo _____
Rosen _____
Tracy _____
Laughlin _____
Mohr _____
Tele. Rm. _____
Holloman _____
Gandy _____

68 AUG 22 1952

277

COMM - FBI
AUG 11 1952
MAILED 28

WAB
28
8

Office Memorandum

• UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: August 18, 1952

FROM: SAC, Honolulu (100-5734)

SUBJECT: MR. CHIANG Kai-shek
INTERNAL SECURITY - CH

Rebulet dated 8/11/52. 42-71649-33

Madame CHIANG arrived in Honolulu for the purpose of undergoing treatment for a skin disorder called neurodermatitis complicated by reactions to the drugs cortisone and ACTH. During her short stay she resided in the [redacted] near Black Point and was under the care of Lieutenant Colonel [redacted] dermatologist at Tripler Army Hospital, and [redacted] a physician who accompanied her here from Formosa.

Following the announcement by [redacted] Madame CHIANG'S press relations representative, that her physicians decided that greater improvement in her recovery could be expected in a cooler climate, Madame CHIANG departed Honolulu on August 16, 1952 via Pan American Airways for San Francisco, California, where she will receive treatment at Franklin Hospital.

Departing with Madame CHIANG were [redacted]

[redacted] announced to the press that Madame CHIANG will be attended by [redacted] diagnostician and clinical professor of medicine at the University of California, [redacted] San Francisco skin specialist, and [redacted] professor of medicine at the Stanford Hospital. These arrangements were made by [redacted] San Francisco's Director of Public Health, according to [redacted]

Enclosed to San Francisco is a copy of referenced Bulet.

RGK:PT

cc San Francisco (Enc.-1)

RECORDED-33

INDEXED-33

20 AUG 21 1952

47
AUG 29 1952

EX-60

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 12-3-82 BY SP10K/MK

Memorandum

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Mr. Tolson ✓
Mr. Ladd ✓
Mr. Nichols ✓
Mr. Clegg ✓
Mr. Glavin ✓
Mr. Harbo ✓
Mr. Rosen ✓
Mr. Tracy ✓
Mr. Laughlin ✓
Mr. Mohr ✓
Mr. Winterrowd ✓
Tele. Room ✓
Mr. Holloman ✓

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: 8-20-52

FROM : SAC, SEATTLE (62-0)

SUBJECT: MADAME CHIANG KAI-SHEK
MISCELLANEOUS -- INFORMATION CONCERNING

[redacted]
[redacted]
[redacted] confidentially advised an agent of this office on [redacted]

[redacted] attempt to persuade Madame Chiang Kai-shek to visit Seattle at an early date during her present medical visit to the United States. He indicated that this attempt on his part would be made on behalf of the [redacted]

b6
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[redacted] indicated that he would advise this office in advance in the event Madame Chiang Kai-shek makes the proposed Seattle visit.

The above is for the information of the Bureau and San Francisco.

REC'D
8 23 PM '52
ESPIONAGE

EXPEDITE PROCESSING

AIRMAIL - SPECIAL DELIVERY

CC: SAN FRANCISCO (AMSD)

EX-128
RECORDED - 40
62-71649-35
AUG 27 1952

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/12/2000 BY 39063ch/BCE/bus

68 SEP 3 1952

RECEIVED
FBI
AUG 25 1952

For

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: October 17, 1952

FROM : SAC, SAN FRANCISCO (62-2318)

SUBJECT: Madame CHIANG Kai-shek
INTERNAL SECURITY-CH

Rebulet August 11, 1952 and Honolulu let to Director dated August 18, 1952.

Madame CHIANG Kai-shek has been under treatment at Franklin Hospital, San Francisco, for the last two months, receiving treatment for a skin disorder.

[redacted] to the Chinese Generalissimo who has been handling affairs and acting as a spokesman for Madame CHIANG'S party, said Madame CHIANG has made considerable progress during her stay in the Franklin Hospital where she was treated for neuro-dermatitis and that she will continue treatment in New York City while visiting [redacted]

Madame CHIANG is scheduled to depart San Francisco Airport at 9:45 PM, PS: October 17, 1952, aboard a United Airlines aircraft destined to New York City. A special bed has been built in this plane for her flight to New York City.

The above is being furnished the Bureau and New York Office for information purposes only.

JTK:wap
AIRMAIL

cc: New York (AIRMAIL)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/12/2000 BY 5863 ALW/BCT/MS

G.I.R. 3

RECORDED - 75

62-71649-36
OCT 20 1952

EX - 28

130
OCT 24 1952

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Tolson *per DB*

FROM : L. B. Nichols

DATE: January 17, 1955 *128*

Tolson ☒
 Boardman ☒
 Nichols ☒
 Belmont ☒
 Harbo ☒
 Mohr ☒
 Parsons ☒
 Rosen ☒
 Tamm ☒
 Sizoo ☒
 Winterrowd ☒
 Tele. Room ☒
 Holloman ☒
 Gandy ☒

pr
pr
 SUBJECT: ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
 DATE 7/12/2000 BY 37063 elw/BCE/hrs

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N4
 [redacted] called on Saturday. She has been invited to visit Madame Chiang Kai-shek in Formosa. She wondered whether I thought she should go.

I told [redacted] that I thought she should talk to her doctor: that she shouldn't overtax herself. [redacted]

b6
 b7C

[redacted] I further told her she might want to talk to her friend [redacted] who has an intimate knowledge of the situation in Formosa.

cc: Mr. Boardman
 Mr. Belmont
 LBN:arm
 (4)

b6
 b7C

RECORDED - 17
 INDEXED-17

62-71649-37
 13 JAN 19 1955

50 JAN 26 1955 *6449*

FX-115

CEP *126*

CHINESE NEWS SERVICE

30 Rockefeller Plaza
New York 20, N. Y.

An Information Agency
of the Republic of China

Telephone: Circle 6-5240
Cable Address: SINONEWS G

This material is filed with the Department of Justice, where the required registration statement of Chinese News Service under 56 Stat. 248-258 as an agency of the Government of the Republic of China is available for inspection. Registration does not indicate approval or disapproval of this material by the United States Government.

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/12/2000 BY 39063060/2001/MS

NN-LIV-18
May 4, 1954

THIS WEEK IN FREE CHINA

A News Bulletin Published Every Tuesday

b6
b7C

Constitutionalism

NON-PARTISAN IS ELECTED MAYOR OF TAIPEI

With the exception of Miaoli and Taitung counties, where the terms of the respective magistrates have not yet expired, the province-wide elections of the 57 representatives to the Taiwan Provisional Provincial Assembly and the 19 out of 21 mayors and magistrates were completed on May 2. Election was by direct secret ballot.

The elections took place on two separate dates, April 18 and May 2. In the elections on May 2, 13 mayors and magistrates were chosen in addition to 39 provincial assemblymen. The turnout on May 2 ranged from 65 per cent in Pingtung to 85 per cent in Taitung county. Assisted by their kinsmen, elderly persons were seen going to the polls to cast their votes.

Kuomintang candidates of both Formosan and mainland origin won in the contests for eleven local executive offices and 30 provincial assembly seats in the May 2 elections. An independent, Kao Yu-shu, 42-year old native Taiwanese captured the mayoralty of Taipei, the most important district executive office in Taiwan. A graduate of Waseda University in Japan, the Mayor-elect was formerly secretary-general of the Chamber of Commerce of the Taipei Municipality. Li Mou-sung, another independent, won in the Chiayi county. The newly elected Chiayi Magistrate, a native of Yunlin county in Taiwan, also received his education in Japan. He is 53 years old, now a legal counsellor.

To facilitate local elections, the Taiwan Provincial Government has redistricted the province into five municipalities and 16 counties. The elections on April 18 took place in Keelung, Taichung and Tainan municipalities and Changhua, Tainan and Yunlin counties, where the three mayors and three magistrates together with an aggregate of 18 representatives to the provincial assembly were chosen.

Two mayors and 11 magistrates were elected in Taipei and Kaohsiung municipalities and Taipei, Yilan, Taichung, Nantou, Chiayi, Kaohsiung, Pingtung, Taoyuan, Hsinchu, Hualien and Penghu (the Pescadores) counties. In these 13 district contests and also in Miaoli and Taitung counties, 39 assemblymen were similarly elected.

Registered voters in the two elections numbered 3,794,043.

Mme. Chiang

ENTERS S.F. HOSPITAL TO UNDERGO TREATMENT

62-71649-1

NOT RECORDED

Mme. Chiang Kai-shek arrived in San Francisco on April 29 and immediately went to the Franklin Hospital to undergo treatment of a recurrence of a skin ailment. Drs. Edwin Bruck and Stuart Way, who treated her for the same ailment in 1952, are attending her. It is reported that they will give her a thorough test which will require considerable time.

Mme. Chiang flew all the way from Taiwan in President Chiang's personal plane, stopping at Okinawa and Honolulu during the flight. Representatives of the San Francisco Chinese community and Consul General T. S. Chang greeted her on her arrival at Travis Air Force base.

RECORDED - 122

INDEXED - 121

November 2, 1955

62-71649-38

Hotel Navarro
112 Central Park, South
New York 19, New York

aka

Form 100-2

b6
b7C

Dear [redacted]

Thank you very much for your note which I received on October 28 and the galley proofs of "The Sure Victory" by Madame Chiang Kai-shek.

-Book

I have seen the condensation of this fine story in the August issue of "The Reader's Digest," and I am looking forward to the opportunity of reading in detail the sheets which you so thoughtfully sent. Again let me thank you for your courtesy.

Sincerely,

J. Edgar Hoover

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/13/2000 BY 37063ale/BCE/jms

NOTE: The condensation in the Reader's Digest (8-55) contains one of the Director's statements re "The Family that Prays Together Stays Together." This statement is attributed, however, to Father Patrick Peyton of the Family Theater program. The Director prepared this statement for that program in 1948. The story written by Madame Chiang Kai-shek deals with her Christian experiences and developments. Concerning the publishing company [redacted], Mr. Nichols talked with the president of this company in September, 1954, regarding a book that company was publishing which was written by Dr. Elson. This company has also sent in material they felt was of interest to us. (94-46912) Salutation and name of hotel per reference card in Crime Records Section.

b6
b7C

Tolson _____
Boardman _____
Nichols _____
Belmont _____
Harbo _____
Mohr _____
Parsons _____
Rosen _____
Tamm _____
Sizoo _____
Winterrowd _____
Tele. Room _____
Holloman _____
Gandy _____

TED:age
(3) (original retyped)

MAILED 6
NOV 3 1955
COMM-FBI

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Mr. Holloman ✓
Miss Gandy ✓

Hon. J. Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
U. S. Department of Justice
Washington 25, D.C.

I thought you would like to see and rejoice with me over the result of my visit to Formosa.

I think Madame's message is remarkable and Hope that you do too. Perhaps you saw the condensation of this in the August issue of The Reader's Digest.

Anything you might do or say
to help promote it would greatly please
me

Yours sincerely,

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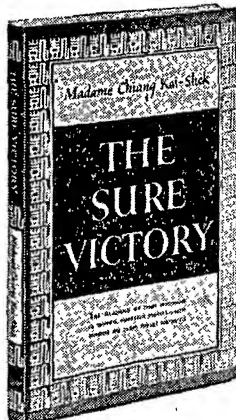


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THE SURE VICTORY

Madame Chiang Kai-shek

From embattled Formosa, from the travail and terror of war, one of the world's truly great Christian women sends the West this inspiring message of strength through faith.

With stirring simplicity, the wife of Formosa's President traces her spiritual development from her Christian home training and early years as a "nominal" Christian—years of spiritual blindness—to the enlightenment she enjoys today. She tells of the Generalissimo's conversion and how daily Bible study has played a vitally important role in their day-to-day family life.

Here, too, is the whole story of Formosa's prayer groups—originated by Madame Chiang and five friends soon after leaving the mainland. Today tens of thousands of civilians and servicemen throughout Formosa, and elsewhere in the world, are being influenced by the joy which flows from these groups.

Madame Chiang's contrasts between the fateful differences in the ethics, spirit, and aims of Christianity and communism have never been presented more dramatically; her faith in the power of prayer to settle not only the problems of Formosa, but the problems of the entire, frightened world is one found seldom in our war-weary times.

Where bitterness might be expected, the Generalissimo's wife gives utterance to a cry for faith, prayer, and brotherhood as the way to "the sure victory" upon which the advance—indeed, the very existence—of our civilization depends.

About the author: A graduate of Wellesley College in the United States, Madame Chiang Kai-shek is widely known and respected in this country as well as among her own people. Her contributions as educator, social worker, and leader have been recognized with honorary degrees from several American colleges and universities and by many groups here and in China. Among her previous books are *China In Peace and War* and *This Is Our China*.

About the market: This is a book for all men and women seeking guidance and assurance in these troubled times.

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48 pages

Condensed in THE READER'S DIGEST, August, 1955

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Madame Chiang Kai-shek

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THE
SURE
VICTORY.

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I had great hesitancy about writing this message, for several reasons. One is that I do not want to give the impression that I am a better Christian than I am. After considerable thought I came to the conclusion that no one who has had a unique experience with prayer has a right to withhold it from others. Besides, I believe that the main line of attack against the evils of today is in my hands and in yours—in prayer.

Some five years ago I started a small prayer group here on Formosa. I have seen results that defy reasoning. I deeply feel that enough prayer groups of men, women, and children, praying to God for His guidance, will bring about manifestations of power beyond ordinary hopes.

The Communists preach a doctrine of brotherly love that takes action in enslavement and tyranny. They promote the non-existence of God.

In less than a dozen years they have conquered with comparatively little of their own blood, between seven and eight

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hundred million people and some thirty-seven million square kilometers of territory in different parts of the world.

We Christians believe in the love of God and in the brotherhood of men under the Fatherhood of God. But we have comparatively little to show toward its accomplishment. Why?

The chief difference, I venture to say, is that the dedicated Communists hold fanatically to their belief and work with disciplined fervor while most of us nominal Christians have become watered down and weak-kneed in faith, and flaccid with lassitude.

Many people say they would do anything to have real lasting world peace. But will they try the simple experiment of prayer?

Through our own experiences in prayer I am convinced that a chain of prayer groups around the world will be more powerful than any propaganda.

In order that you may understand why I think so, I must first give you a short sketch of the events and circumstances that have shaped my thinking.

My own spiritual road has been slow and painful. The soul, in making its Pilgrim's Progress, reaches a crisis and falters. Often these are times when it seems impossible to pray at all. Spiritual readings seem prosaic and platitudinous. Everything goes wrong. Then come irritation, pique, indecision, sleeplessness, and ineffectualness. There follow waves of resentment, anger, grievance, a sense of futility, and a feeling of failure. Yet if we can persist in praying, we are bound to rise to a sturdier effort and a sense of joyous calm. A Truth is clearer.

Both my parents were devout Christians and we were

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brought up with religious training. Even as little children we had to attend Sunday school and church and observe daily family devotions. As is usual in such cases, I sometimes rebelled against this rigorous schedule. Most of my friends could play all day Sunday while I had to sit quietly and listen to tedious sermons and prayers. Nevertheless, and without conscious effort, I absorbed Christian ideals. Let even after my marriage I was merely a nominal Christian.

Perhaps I should explain a little further what I mean by a nominal Christian. In my mind I accepted unquestioningly and unreservedly the divinity of Christ, His teachings and His grace. I believed, too, that Jesus came to the world to atone for sinners, but frankly this meant little to me. Although He died for me, He also died for everybody. This fact, therefore, had no personal significance. It was like enjoying a cool breeze on a hot summer day. Everybody enjoyed it who felt it. The breeze was nothing personal; it was just there. I was grateful for it but not inordinately so. As far as being a sinner was concerned, everybody was a sinner and certainly my sins were no more wicked than those of the average person. This is what I mean by acceptance in my mind, instead of a truly personal experiencing of faith.

I knew that my mother felt differently, but I merely thought that she was overly religious. I recognized that Mother lived very close to God and that she was a great soul. She spent hours praying and communing with Him. Whenever we had problems, we would go to her and ask her to pray for us. She repeatedly told us that we ourselves should pray. What is more, she would not be hurried with God. By experience we learned that she

could pray us through anything. Whenever our problems were solved, we forgot her wondrous intercession until the next time, but she did not. She would start devotions of thanksgiving.

To Mother, praying to God was not merely asking Him to bless her children. It meant waiting on Him. With her religion was not a one-way street. She lived according to His precepts to do justly, to love mercy, and to walk in spirit humbly with Him. She often emphasized to me that we should not ask God's help if the request would hurt someone else.

I can see her now, quite ill, a few months before her death. She had an unusually active mind and was greatly concerned about the nation. The year of 1931 was a memorable year in more ways than one to me. It was the year that the Japanese renewed and enlarged their aggressive program against China in the now famous Mukden Incident of September, and the tell-tale traces of the hand of aggression could already be detected earlier in the year. One day while talking to her, a thought which I considered quite bright occurred to me.

"Mother, you are so powerful in prayer, why don't you pray to God to destroy Japan in an earthquake so that she can no longer harm China?"

She turned her face away from me, and then replied: "Don't ask me to pray to God to do anything that is unworthy even of you, a mortal. *Vengeance is mine, saith the Lord.** It certainly isn't yours."

Her death in June 1931 was a terrific blow to all her children, but it hit me perhaps even harder than the rest, for I was

* Romans 12.19.

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her youngest daughter and had leaned on her more heavily than I realized. At that time, in addition to the ever-increasing Japanese encroachment, my husband had the added burden of suppressing the Communists, then rampant in the province of Kiangsi. Floods had overrun the dikes of the Yellow River, and a large section of our people were threatened by famine. Discouragement close to despair overwhelmed me, and Mother was no longer there to pray me through my personal as well as other troubles. I had a lifetime to face without her. What was I to do? To whom could I turn?

In retrospect, I realize that this was my first great spiritual crisis.

I looked around and found that my husband was being faithful to the promise that he had made to my mother before our marriage, to study the Bible. Although she had converted him to Christianity just before her death, he was still studying daily by himself, trying to understand the complexities of Old Testament history. It was tedious work and seemingly unrewarding, for there were few comprehensive Chinese biblical histories which made sense to one who was not brought up a Christian. When I saw him struggling, I knew I should help him as Mother always had.

Years back, while attending Wellesley College in the United States, (after finishing high school at Wesleyan), I had taken a course in Old Testament History. In those days almost all colleges required at least one year of Bible study if only for the purpose of acquainting the students with the finest writing on record. But the Bible was blood and bone of the American

homesteaders who settled the land, and it became part and parcel of their cultural foundation. Perhaps I, as a foreigner, could see more clearly than my American schoolmates how closely the make-up of the country had followed the principles of Christianity. Somewhat vaguely, I connected God's abundant blessing of America whatever its foibles and sins, with the keeping of the Lord's teaching.

Wellesley's was a systematic course, giving a comprehensive outline of biblical times. How strange that years later that course should prove so useful in the enlightenment of the Generalissimo! Now I could utilize what I had learned, and with some of my old notes and textbooks help my husband with his Bible studies.

Oftentimes I believe God has a plan in minutiae and we do not see the pattern until years later. The daily session between the Generalissimo and myself, which started out to be devotional, has come to be a source of common strength and an integral part of our lives. Every morning since then, at six-thirty, we have prayed together and have shared devotional reading and discussion. Every night before retiring, we also pray together.

As my own faith has grown through meditations and fresh understanding, a deeper meaning has come of our prayers together. Many a time a feeling of spiritual peace seems to exude from within me, bringing completely annihilated self, with the mind in quiet and continuous absorption in the keen contemplation of God. When in this state, one is practically oblivious to the calls of this world, likes and dislikes, honor and name, hate and love.

I knew that I had reached the first plateau of my spiritual development.

The habit of daily morning devotions proved to be a rock of sustaining strength to my husband when he was taken captive in Sian in 1936 by some of his officers who were secretly in league with the Communists. Despite dire mental distress and a physical injury from a fall when he was captured, he was spiritually at peace as a prisoner, although death faced him at any moment. His captors held him incommunicado for ten days while newspapers of the world reported his plight in banner-lines, and the nation clamored for his return to safety.

A few days previous to his capture, I was in Loyang with him to celebrate his fiftieth birthday. There illness forced me to fly to Shanghai to see my doctor, while the Generalissimo went to Sian. It was in Shanghai, therefore, that I first learned of his capture. On the same night I made haste for Nanking, the Capital, where the ideas and opinions of responsible people on how to deal with the situation conflicted with one another.

Finally, I succeeded in flying to Sian to be at his side. When his captors conducted me to him, he was as startled as though I were an apparition. Recovering from his surprise, he showed me a verse in the Bible which he had read that same morning: "The Lord has created a new thing on the earth: a woman protects a man."*

I do not intend to convey here the impression that I could literally protect him from the imminent physical danger that existed. In fact, by flying to his side I had exposed myself to share

* Jeremiah 31:22, R.S.V.

his fate, whatever that might be. The remarkable thing is that I think God, through the Bible, used these words as a signal to convey to him the double message of "*All is right*," and my impending arrival in Sian.

Is it any wonder that he and I should believe so strongly in the power of prayer?

I reached the next plateau of spiritual growth during the Sino-Japanese War in 1937. Perhaps the greatest migration in history was the trek of the Chinese people, following the Old Silk Route, to set up a new Capital in the interior. Chungking was in the remote, rocky, cavernous region of Szechuan province, fourteen hundred miles from the coast, through mountains and gorges. We moved everything. We moved whatever we could of our factories. We moved our arsenals and all available machinery. We even marched our Jersey and Guernsey cows from Nanking. We used every conveyance imaginable: trucks, rickshas, wheelbarrows, litters, palanquins, sedan-chairs, carts, and the human back.

Most of the people who migrated and fled from the enemy had never seen Szechuan. Not only to the world but to most of the migrants, Szechuan province was almost a legendary name. Situated at the end of the famous Yangtze Gorges, it is a fabulous place for many kinds of medicinal herbs, the scenic mountain of Omei with its Buddhist temples and monasteries, the natural gas cum salt well of Tse-Liu-Tsing, and the home of the pandas. There, too, are the still usable Kwanhsien Canals, one of the greatest engineering feats in the world, built some two thousand years ago; and, at one time, before the National Gov-

ernment had extended its real authority over it, it was the home bed of the poppies.

Since the Communists have taken over the mainland in 1949, unhappily for China and the world, this area has again become the source of narcotics from which opium is being deliberately, systematically, and covertly grown, in turn to be made into heroin and morphine, and distributed to weaken the moral stamina and poison physically and spiritually the youths and soldiers of Asia, Europe, Africa, and the Americas.

In the Southwestern provinces with Szechuan province as the orbit, we set up homes and government as the base of national resistance against the foreign invader. Here our people lived in nightmares of privations and bombings for seven years.

For the first few years and especially in 1939 and 1940, bombers came by day and by bright moonlight, in seemingly never-ending waves of death. Sometimes they came round the clock. Here we lived in underground shelters almost as much as we lived above ground. The makeshift dugouts, without the equipment to regulate air, were terribly damp and fetid because of sweating porous stones and water dripping from the sides of the caves. Other air-raid shelters were stuffy from dead air and stench. And so, except for moments when each wave of planes was directly overhead, I, for one, to minimize the rheumatic pains brought on by humid surroundings, would leave the dugouts for the open air. On bright moonlight nights, to forget the misery and the fatigue, I sometimes played games with my ever-faithful secretary who disliked them, but who, because of her devotion to me, put up with it.

I knew that to dwell on what the enemy was doing to my country caused me such resentment and hate that mentally and physically I was like a top, winding ever more taut and which, when the momentum is spent, will surely fall.

For over a year, whenever in a dugout, to keep my mind from misery and low morale brought on by physical fatigue and illness, I practiced conversational French with a kind-hearted Belgian. Once so many waves of enemy-planes bombed Chungking that we were in the dugout for the greater part of the day. Toward nightfall, I said to my friend, "Let us continue our lesson outside." Presently the emergency alert again sounded and my husband called to me to return to the bomb shelter. Just as we got in the passageway, the bowels of the earth seemed to be torn asunder from the concussion of the bomb dropped near the spot where we had sat. We were pitched forward flat on our faces, and our bodies were covered with a shower of earth and rubble. The French grammar book which I had been studying was sliced clear through by a piece of shrapnel.

To some, the fact that I was not killed seemed just a lucky escape. To others, and my husband and I among them, it was further proof of God's design in one's life.

Every time we came out of the dugouts we faced a worse condition. The city of Chungking is situated on a tongue of land at the juncture of two rivers, the Chialing and the Yangtze. Steep stone steps lace their way up and down the hillsides and the old houses were built in such a way that there was only one entrance. Oftentimes when a bomb exploded and cut off the one entrance the householders would be trapped without any means of egress.

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Whole sections of the city were turned into shambles by a few bombs, as the houses were so closely grouped together that one incendiary bomb set a whole block afire. We knew days when it was impossible to obtain coffins, as the toll of death mounted.

In time, all the business section of the city was demolished, so that it was possible to stand in the middle of the city and get an unobstructed view of the rivers on both sides. It is to the credit of our people that they were uncowed, for after each bombing, scarcely had the all-clear siren trailed off its last thin echo before the surviving householders returned to their burned shops and homes and began to salvage whatever they could. A few days later, temporary shacks and buildings would make their appearance on the old sites.

Some days the raids were so close and numerous that no one had time to prepare food. Hours were wasted in the dugouts—valuable hours needed for work and rest. Moonlight nights were the worst, for the marauding planes, timed with devilish guile, came in successive waves. Terrible tiredness permeated nerve and bone; it seemed preferable to risk being bombed to death than to seek safety.

We knew that the enemy was trying to break our morale through sheer physical exhaustion. Therefore, all the more we were inflexible in our resolve not to give in. No greater tribute could be paid to our sorely tried people than this: that in all their sufferings never did they complain against their leaders. Never did they falter in the determination that the enemy must be driven from our shores.

Determination and will power, however, are quite different

from the power that comes from faith and prayer. About the third year of living half-underground with my aggravated condition of neuro-dermatitis, I came to a new point of spiritual desolation. I said my prayers and they meant nothing. They were just words. I realized that I was being slowly poisoned by resentment, hate, and bitterness.

Did you ever try to pray for an enemy? Have you ever tried to love someone who is ruining your life? I knew what the teaching of Christ was, but I could not follow it. I could not ask blessings for the aggressors no matter how I tried. Surely even God could not demand that of me!

Then after one of our morning devotions, when the bombing was particularly intense, I happened to recall a certain experience. My husband and I, on one of our trips to the front, had stayed in a house next to an orphanage for blind children. When they heard that I was next door, they asked me to visit them. Though I hated the instinctive tendency in myself, I have always been repulsed by abnormality, whether mental or physical. Yet I went, of course, as a matter of duty. As I entered their school, the expressions on some of the faces of the children seemed unnervingly dull and apathetic. Never had I realized so clearly that the eyes are the windows of the soul. These poor sightless ones seemed to lack not only windows but souls. I fought hard against an impulse to push them away and to flee.

Then this thought flashed through my mind which just as suddenly made me want to embrace these children. If I am so repulsed by physical blindness and defacement, how much more repulsed must God be by my spiritual blindness and ugliness.

ness? And our spiritual blindness is often willful and determined.

Recalling that incident at morning devotions, I asked myself whether I was not spiritually blind deliberately when I hated. Then my ears seemed to echo my mother's voice, saying: "*Vengeance is mine, saith the Lord.* It certainly isn't yours." Thus I was enabled to unload my hate at the foot of the Cross. Now when I pray I can turn the enemy over to God, His mercy, and His justice.

Many people have spoken with special warmth of a speech that I made in Madison Square Garden, New York City, in 1943. Few knew of the inner struggle I had to go through before I could say the following words and mean them with all my heart:

"There must be no bitterness in the reconstructed world. No matter what we have undergone and suffered, we must try to forgive those who injured us and remember only the lesson gained thereby.

"The teachings of Christ radiate ideas for the elevation of souls and intellectual capacities far above the common passions of hate and degradation. He taught us to help our less fortunate fellow-beings, to work and strive for their betterment without ever deceiving ourselves and others by pretending that tragedy and ugliness do not exist. He taught us to hate the evil in men, but not men themselves.

"Selfishness and complacency in the past have made us pay dearly in terms of human misery and suffering. While it may be difficult for us not to feel bitterness for the injuries we have suf-

fered at the hands of the aggressors, let us remember that re-
crimination and hatred will lead us nowhere."

In realizing my own spiritual blindness and God's mercy, hatred could never again obsess or rule me. I still get angry, but that is a momentary reaction. No bitterness goes so deep within me as to possess my every thought and render my actions futile.

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Nothing mental or spiritual ever stands still. There is need periodically for renewed progress; without it we retrogress. These are the times when so many Christians lose their faith and fall away by the roadside. But to those who persist in earnest prayers, seeking enlightenment from God, there will come a fresh burst and flowering of faith. And with it, a wider and deeper inner joy than ever experienced before.

But at the very heart of this faith is hardship, endurance, suffering—and Calvary. Without it there cannot be any Christian faith. I have frequently heard my husband remark that Christ willingly gave up His life on the Cross, and that we shall not be able to solve our own great problems until more of us are ready to do likewise.

I think it is the painful idea of Calvary that keeps many

people from seeking the Christian life of faith. Yet everyone is bound to know suffering even without faith and without religion, without church and without prayer, for that is mankind's lot. One cannot escape difficulties and bereavement any more than one can escape death. Purposeless pain, without faith in God, is a tragic waste, a tortuous passageway leading to eternal perdition. With faith all human suffering has a purpose, leading to maturity and fulfillment of one's spirit.

I have spoken of these few outstanding milestones in my own spiritual development chiefly because I think few recognize the awful period of vast bleakness that overcomes an earnest Christian at a testing period. Often the Lord loses some of His best potential followers and faithful soldiers. Feeling deserted, they fall away from their faith and become lost sheep. I wish I could tell each of them individually how worthwhile the testing period is, and how bright the recharging of the spiritual battery can be as one emerges again into the Light with renewed vision.

My crisis hour was in 1949, when China was overrun. After Japan was defeated, and World War II was over, the Chinese Communists donned the cloak of "agrarian reformers," and through smear tactics, character assassinations, infiltrating of the Government, and other devious pressure techniques, succeeded after some three years in forcing my husband to retire as head of the State. Fellow-travelers in the Government and representatives of our former powerful allies made it plain to him that he was an impediment to "peace," and that if only he would retire from office, bloodshed would cease and all obstacles would

be obviated. My husband, therefore, despite grave misgivings acquiesced.

The situation deteriorated rapidly, so much so that China's international standing in the winter of 1949 was at its lowest ebb. I was in the United States with the hope that timely aid would save at least a part of the country from the Communists.

Yet after the Generalissimo's retirement news from China continued to grow more fearful. City after city, province after province, fell into Communist hands with rapid succession. The Chinese people felt things had fallen apart. Some army officers, hitherto loyal, defected, taking their troops with them, as Communist propaganda had promised everybody a Utopia on earth. It seemed smart to join the winning side ahead of others, with the attendant result that there was a mad scramble onto the proverbial band wagon. During those chaotic months, the acting head of the government, General Li Tsung-jen, suddenly left for the United States ostensibly for medical treatment. All at once there was no responsible person at the helm of affairs.

Seeing this debacle, my husband, though still without official position, threw himself into salvaging what he could of men and morale. Unfortunately the chaos was complete, and the Government was finally forced to withdraw to Formosa, an island 244 miles in length and seventy-six miles at its widest, not as large as the smallest of our mainland provinces. The world wrote off our China and some of our erstwhile friends and allies recognized the Communist regime on the mainland.

I then determined that no matter what the future held, since I could do no more for my country in America, I would

return to share the fate of my husband and my people on Formosa. All my friends tried to dissuade me. They were sure that death awaited my return. They pointed out that my sacrifice would be useless since it was only a matter of weeks, perhaps even days, before Formosa, too, would fall. I felt, however, that life was meaningless if I survived while China perished. How could I let my husband face the greatest set-back of his life without me at his side?

In those dark days, I kept on praying, even though my prayers had become somewhat mechanical and repetitious. Over and over again I would ask my sister, Madame Kung, "How can God allow anything so wicked to happen? How can He allow the Communists to overrun the mainland? Doesn't He know they are His enemies?"

She would reply: "Keep on praying and be patient. I am certain He will open a way."

Then one morning at dawn, unaware whether I was asleep or awake, I heard a Voice—an ethereal Voice saying distinctly:

"All is right."

Fully awakened by the words, I immediately rose and went to my sister's room. She looked up from her bed. She was not surprised by such an early visit because during those troublous days when I was beset with insomnia, I often disturbed her, day or night. Before I could speak, she sat up and said:

"What has happened? Your face looks radiant."

I told her that I had heard God speak to me. This was not the first time in my life that I heard The Voice, for I had other experiences when I was somehow aware of His Presence. I shall

not dwell upon them here. Fortunately my sister understood what I meant. When I announced that I was going home by the first available plane, she helped me to pack. No longer did she protest.

Home—to what home was I going? Not to mainland China which I had left over a year ago when our Government and people still had hopes and prospects of defeating the Communist hordes, but to Formosa, a dot on the map. I was going, however, to people who were not duped by the Communists but who had chosen freedom under unbelievably hard and self-abnegating conditions, leaving practically all material things behind them. I was going to my husband, who had flown out of Chungking on one of the last planes, leaving behind him the mainland and part of his heart.

He had reached Formosa only a few weeks earlier in the winter of 1949.

While on the mainland, my husband was everywhere—flying from province to province trying unofficially to stiffen resistance and raise morale. Often I had planned to join him, but it was difficult to keep up with his movements. He would head (for instance) for Shanghai when Shanghai was in peril, and for Canton when Canton's fall was imminent. And thus it went on. He did not know himself where he would be next, nor for how long.

Now with the assurance that *"All is right,"* I was certain that I could join him.

Memories of our perilous days together overwhelmed me

while the airplane motors propelled me toward him and Formosa.

Twenty-eight years ago, when we were married, he had written a moving statement which was published on our wedding day, expressing the goal and aim of what we both hoped to accomplish for China. From that day onward I had tried to the best of my ability to work with him for the achieving of a happy, free, literate, prosperous, and united country.

Much had been accomplished. By military as well as by political means, my husband had worked for the eradication of warlordism, one of the chief scourges which prevented national unity. Together with some of the dedicated men he picked for the Executive Yuan (Cabinet), he planned and opened up the whole country by a system of highways, railways, the gradual improvement of water conservation, and the introduction of airways. For the first time, too, national currency was stabilized under the Finance Minister, Dr. H. H. Kung.

Gradually opium production was eliminated. He worked to build up the nucleus of a modern army in all three services. He succeeded finally in cleaning up large areas of Reds, and the Government had their remnants bottled up in Yen-An. At this psychological moment, Japan, long threatening, had struck. And for eight years China under the Generalissimo staved off the Japanese aggressor, long before the country was prepared to resist.

But the Generalissimo, the government officials, and many others worked on doggedly and oftentimes with great ingenuity "beyond the line of duty." No doubt mistakes were made which,

on hindsight, could even be called extremely unwise and fatuous. To preserve a sane equilibrium, the mistakes must be considered along with the stupendous bulldog tenacity and perseverance during the war against Japan which raised China to the status of one of the leading nations of the world, at the end of World War II. I turn sick at heart at the thought of the character assassinations so successfully promoted by the Communists. To the brave patriots who have been slandered, I should like to repeat our old Chinese saying: "When the water recedes, the stones will appear." Nothing remains hidden. Time and God will vindicate them.

During the years after my marriage, I had undergone privations and lived in conditions which I had hitherto never encountered. I had accompanied my husband on his campaigns. We had lived in mud huts, in railway stations, in trains, through the hot stony sandy formations of the Northwest, in primitive barracks, and in tents.

To consolidate his victories I had started schools, orphanages, hospitals, and opium-cure clinics. Everywhere we visited I had enrolled the aid of women and foreign missionaries to reinvigorate or rehabilitate the local people. Together my husband and I had started the National Economic Reconstruction and New Life Movements. I had been interested in promoting a national spoken language to break down our provincial and local barriers of dialects. I had even gone into military service as Secretary General of the Air Force, though my training had been purely in the humanities. Knowing my deficiencies, I was willing to learn. I read up on the subject of aviation and listened to the

various Italian and American advisers and experts discussing their experiences in tactical performances and maintenance requirements of the various types of aircraft.

These flash-backs of the past crowded with rapid succession through my mind. Now, while the plane was monotonously droning its way to Formosa, I sat looking out of the rectangular window at my side. I watched cottony wool clouds coursing swiftly by. Then, suddenly, I asked myself, "*Wherein have I personally failed? Could I have done more?*" At one time we had been within sight of reaching our goal of a truly unified country. *Why had the Communists prevailed?* Question upon question kept firing at me in introspection as the plane kept on its way. *What could I do now?*

The answer occurred to me that while I was trying to live a Christian life and had made some social and political contributions, I had not been working directly for God, under God, and with God. I had been on the periphery of God's guidance, but I had not eliminated self and worked directly for Him. Clearly I had been doing things according to Mayling Soong Chiang's light with His help, instead of doing them in God's way with Mayling Soong Chiang as His instrument.

I had been using God, not letting God use me. I had done nothing for Him alone.

An uncertain thought dawned on me as I winged my way across the ocean, that I should perhaps form a prayer group. I had considered myself a Christian recognizing the power of God, but I had failed to make God my motivating and directing force.

I quailed at the thought of a prayer group. I shied away in self-consciousness. My friends would think that I am over-righteous and over-pious, as I had once thought my mother was. Is it not odd that most of us feel no reticence in proclaiming our love for our family and friends, but are most hesitant and embarrassed to let people know of our allegiance to Christ? And since this is true, our devotion to Him withers, for only in reaffirmation can we keep alive love.

I was glad for the plane's stop-overs.

At Manila, as at San Francisco and Honolulu, the tremendous crowd of overseas Chinese who had been waiting since dawn at the airfield to welcome me, moved me deeply. Not only had the older generation turned out in full force, the youths and students down to the last cub scout cheered wildly, waving our Chinese flag. To them I was a symbol of their beloved ancestral land. Any sign that Free China would fight on stirred them deeply. I wonder whether they fully know, our overseas compatriots, how much we love them, and count on them, and how deeply grateful the home-fighters are.

From Manila, I was on the last lap of my journey. How vividly I recall the moment when I sighted the island of Formosa! By prearrangement, the pilot landed me on a small field outside Taipei, for my husband and I wanted a quiet reunion. Contrary to our plans, not only my friends but great crowds had gathered. I greeted my many friends and waved to the crowd that came all the way to wish me well. I was overwhelmed.

Just before my husband and I entered the car, we paused as if by common impulse, and gazed together at the horizon.

THE SURE VICTORY

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Beyond our vision was the mainland. There live five hundred million of our compatriots, enslaved.

We drove to our new home. On this island we would pick up the pieces and rebuild.

Very soon after my arrival in Formosa, I invited five of my friends who were devout Christians and told them that from that day forth I hoped to have a prayer group. I repeated Christ's promise that when two or three are gathered together in His name there He also is. If they agreed, we would pray together for the fate of China and for the world according to His will.

Now a prayer group is nothing new. As I said, my mother held such meetings in our home every week, and after her death, my sister, Madame Kung, faithfully carried on in the old family home. Many prayer-for-peace groups all over the world have recently been started; people seemed to be catching the same religious spark in many parts of the globe. Nearly everyone knows of the astounding world-wide crusades. Father Patrick Peyton has been tirelessly making from one corner of the earth to the other, with people signing up for daily family prayer. I firmly believe with him that "the family that prays together, stays together."

Would it not also be true that a nation that prays together, stays together?

My friends were enthusiastic from the start. One of them exclaimed: "This is just what we have been wanting, but somehow never knew!"

Our prayer meeting has been held every Wednesday afternoon without fail for five years. In the beginning, a certain self-

consciousness in praying aloud had to be overcome. We were somewhat abashed at the start. Some of us had never prayed aloud. People who have known each other intimately can suddenly seem strangers in the presence of God. But there comes a moment when God takes over and the Holy Spirit is really with us.

We take turns in leading the meeting, for faith increases with frequency of public affirmation. We usually start with two minutes of silent prayer followed by singing some well-loved hymns. The leader reads from the Scriptures and tells of her own spiritual testimony in relation to the lesson. After that comes open discussion on the subject. Then members request prayers for particular reasons or people. Reverently we kneel, and one at a time pray as the Spirit moves us. Three or four prayers are offered. There is no rigid schedule; we feel that spontaneity and diversity are conducive to enthusiasm.

As time went on, the prayer group enlarged its membership. The constituency changed and broadened. We pledge only one thing: unless prevented by serious illness or by unavoidable circumstances (such as absence from the city), we would attend. We see to it that other engagements do not conflict with this set-apart period.

There are forty members in this group, far more than we originally planned. We have struggled to keep it small; it is hard not to take in the many who would like to join us. An intimate feeling of unity and informality can only be had if not too many people are present. Branches headed by our members are

all over the city. We have a joint meeting of all these groups once every three months.

Starting with six earnest Christians, we began to take in lukewarm believers; then others who had some knowledge of Christianity but had never been baptized. Gradually all of these, helped by a study class, became professed practicing Christians. We were careful not to dilute the faith, and so worked slowly.

Suddenly we found we were accepting women who were without any Christian or religious interest. This is how it came about. At one meeting the leader spoke of the difference between communism and Christianity in the method of propaganda. She stated that whenever Communists spot a person with qualities of outstanding leadership they go after her and work on her until she is added to the ring of Communist workers. Their work is successful because of the kind of people they pick. Christians do not seem to pick outstanding converts to enforce their ranks. Should not we carefully select those of unusual ability or influence to promote Christianity?

After the general discussion, I felt moved to sum up our conclusions, "There is a great deal of truth in what you said. But the difference between communism and Christianity lies in this: communism in practice has shown itself interested in strengthening the Communist State at the expense of the human being, who is expendable to the cause, whereas Christ came into the world for the whole as well as for the sick, for the saintly as well as for the sinner. Christianity's concern is for the salvation of the individual, and the individual soul is all-important to God. He chose Paul and Luke, Nicodemus and Joseph of Arimathea

could not resist Him. These were men of education, intelligence, and position. But Christ also chose the illiterate fisherman, the lowly tax gatherer.

"None of us can do much by ourselves. Men are spiritually powerful either through the work of the devil or the Holy Spirit. Purity of heart is found in both the intellectual and the lowly. God finds His own tools anywhere, everywhere. With Him there are no pariahs. Did not Christ say 'Go out into the highways and hedges, and compel them to come in, that my house may be filled'?"*

As a result one of the members came to me after the meeting and told me of a non-Christian friend sorely in need of help. This woman had lost her whole family of six children. A few months ago, a ship coming to Formosa, on which her last surviving son was aboard, sank. Every one of the thousand-odd aboard was drowned. The mother almost lost her mind. She would not believe her boy was really dead. Later, when our troops withdrew from Chusan Island, she stood on the wharf for three days and nights as each ship came in, her eyes straining at the face of every soldier filing down the gangplank from the ships. She kept asking, "Do you know a man by the name of Yeh I-kun? Was he in your outfit?" When the last ship was unloaded, she gazed for a long time at the unfeeling ocean which had taken her child. Returning home, she tried to kill herself. Nothing would comfort her. She sat with a vacuous stare, huddled in silence.

* Luke 14:23

When this woman was brought to our meeting, we all showed her our concern and sympathy. We prayed with her that God would comfort and sustain all whose hearts were breaking through bereavement. Some wept with her.

To our amazement, she returned voluntarily without urging. Her mind cleared. Within a year after she joined the group, she was baptized. It is not often that one hears prayers so powerful, so beautiful, and so filled with God's grace as hers. She converted her eighty-year-old mother-in-law, a devout Buddhist, to Christianity. The old lady, just before her death, stipulated to her family that she wanted a Christian burial, forbidding the usual elaborate Buddhist rites.

Since that wonderful experience, we have been taking those who need God regardless of their mental or religious attitudes.

Earlier with the group, I experienced what I had so often heard about and never quite understood: spiritual joy and exhilaration. Very soon I realized that others were feeling the same. This is the fruit of a prayer group: intellectual conviction in the proofs all around them of the power of prayer plus an entirely fresh suffusion of inward joy. Here is the key to one of the swiftest ways religion becomes truly personal. "The fruit of the Spirit is love, joy, peace, long suffering, gentleness, goodness, faith, meekness, temperance. . . ."*

As I have said, I have been long convinced intellectually of a Supreme Being. All nature pointed to it, all science affirmed it. But God to me had been an impersonal power and heretofore I flinched from anything *mystique*. I did not go so far in Hu-

* Galatians 5:22

manitarianism as its distinctive tenet of denying the Divinity of Christ. Universal laws readily enough point to a Supreme Intelligence. But one does not *love* a Supreme Intelligence, a Universal Truth, or a Divine Law. Not until God becomes a loving Father intimately concerned with your personal problems are you able to love the Lord your God with your heart, your mind, and your soul.

And this is how I began to get the gradual feeling of love for God. One day, three years ago, while reading of the Crucifixion, I paused at a passage where the soldier used a spear to pierce His side, causing blood and water to flow from the wound. I had read that passage many times before, and it had never particularly moved me. This time, however, I wept. At last I felt that the suffering and pain of Jesus Christ were for me. I cried and cried, overcome with my own unworthiness.

It was a peculiar sensation, at once great grief and great release. I can count the times I have wept since I have grown up, for as children we were taught not to show emotion, and to abhor sentimentality. How well I remember my father, suddenly turning stern and seemingly unapproachable, when I sobbed and wailed because my elder brother, T. V., left home for the first time to attend boarding school. Now my tears were a torrent. I could not control myself. At the same time, my heart felt light and relieved, with a sense of atonement. I think I experienced what is called an old-fashioned conversion. No other word will do. Thenceforth I was not only convinced in mind, but I felt a very strong immanence of God. The passage, "If any

man be in Christ he is a new creature; old things are passed away; behold all things are become new"* took on new meaning.

When I told of this to a few of our group, some instantly understood and recognized what I tried to convey. (Conversion is very difficult to explain, except to those who have been through it.)

Loving-thy-neighbor-as-thyself became very real to us. Whether or not we are intimate friends, a dear bond is formed in praying together. Each of us feel exultation and joy whenever we hear that an almost impossible problem is happily solved through prayer. There is an odd spiritual excitement when an unbeliever becomes a Christian and is baptized. We do not ask nor care to what church denominations we belonged. We know there are nominal Buddhists and atheists among us, but we feel that God's design brought them to us and will convert them.

As time progressed, our members formed other prayer groups among their own friends without our urging. Some of these consist of married couples. A member who moved away from the city of Taipei started one in her own village. Still another, while undergoing further professional training, started one among her fellow students.

Before speaking more of my own prayer group, I should like to tell you of other groups not directly connected with us and some of their experiences. To our actual knowledge, there are over one hundred such groups in Free China, but there may well be many others. Stories come back to us of changed lives quite as incredible as those that have happened to our own unit,

* II Corinthians 5:17.

and these include numerous healings and recoveries from illnesses and shock considered incurable. Frankly, when I am ill, I pray to God to guide my doctors. I have often heard it said that not until a case is considered hopeless do people beget enough faith for miracle cures. I think this is true.

One story particularly interested me because I knew the person and her problems. She had an adolescent son going wild, seriously so, in secret bad company. She started family prayers against the protests of her own children. But she kept on, and now the wayward son is a fine, filial boy. The change in him is phenomenal.

A certain woman had remained behind on the mainland to care for her husband's ailing parents who were too old to travel when he came to Formosa, just before the mainland was lost. She was risking her life in being so faithful. The old couple died, and she herself was thrown into a concentration camp. Several years later she managed to escape, and succeeded in her flight to Free China only to find that her husband, having been mistakenly informed that she, too, had died, had re-married. Her bitterness, his remorse, and the stunned bewilderment of the other woman, had the makings of tragedy. Finally, through earnest prayers, the second woman, who is a Christian, voluntarily relinquished all claims, and is now devoting herself to her former profession as a teacher.

A man noted for his love of gambling joined a prayer group, and since then gradually has lost the urge for the excitement of the gambler's life. Prayers and the prayer group made him realize that the stimulation stemmed from covetousness,

while he had thought he was only seeking a thrill, which he had considered a natural enough human inclination.

A morphine addict did not have the will-power nor the desire to cure himself of the habit, although his family had been made destitute through his indulgence. One day as he was passing a friend's house, he decided to go in. A prayer meeting was just beginning, and because of urgings, he sat down. "Something extraordinary happened to me during the meeting," he said later in telling of his conversion, "I don't know what. All of a sudden I realized that I was plunging my family into ruin, and that I held the stewardship from God for each soul in my family. I decided then and there that with God's help I would stop using morphine." He has kept his pledge, and that was two years ago.

A week after the Tachen evacuation, one of the refugees came to my office. He was an old man, a shopkeeper. He and his wife for a long time had been the only Christians on Tachen. There never has been a clergyman there. Alone they had converted over five hundred people! Two years ago, our prayer group sent them some Bibles as a gift. Since then, every Wednesday at the same hour that we hold meetings, some sixty Christians in Tachen had met to pray. When the Government offered to evacuate the Tachen population, this shopkeeper donated everything in his store to the armed forces. He and his family came over with nothing except a few bundles. When asked about his future, he replied confidently, "The Lord will provide."

When he finished, it was just about time for our Wednesday prayer meeting. I invited him to share his story and to pray with us. He said shyly that he had had only a month's schooling

in all his life, but that he could read the New Testament except for five or six words, and could recite many portions from memory. To our amazement, not only was his prayer deeply spiritual, but his language was that of an educated man.

Many years ago, my sister, Madame Kung, had a friend who was such a devout Buddhist that she had established a nunnery on a beautiful mountain in Hangchow. She planned to spend the rest of her life there, for she had divorced her husband and had no children. Madame Kung tried for many years to interest her in Christianity, but whenever she accompanied my sister to our old family home in Shanghai for the weekly prayer meeting, she would take along her knitting and remain in the library while the meeting was in progress. She wanted none of it.

But after six years she was converted. She is now a member of our original prayer group. When her husband, who was immensely wealthy, died, his estate, due to complicated financial deals, was a problem to his family. They sought her help, and although she had long been divorced, she helped them to clear it up. Immensely grateful, the family told her that she could have any part of the estate she wanted.

"When I divorced him," she replied, "I would not take a cent; and now that he is dead, I want nothing. If I had been a Christian, I would never have left him. Who knows what prayer might have done for him? If you insist, I should like the share that you offer me to be used as a foundation fund for scholarships and for a home for orphans dedicated to his memory."

Today there are sixty scholarships in memory of him in Formosa. The orphanage is the best run in Free China. This

friend of my sister who did not have a child of her own is instrumental in raising many children for God.

Nothing comes easily, however. Before she succeeded, she underwent much discouragement. When the orphanage was first started the Board of Trustees (of which she, as the founder, was a member), selected a superintendent who mishandled the job. As he had been recommended by many members of the deceased's family, the founder did not want any conflict over him. Yet she felt deeply distressed for the children. For a year and a half she prayed with us for a solution. Finally a way was opened for the superintendent's resignation without bitterness on anyone's part. The orphanage conditions were then clear to all, and the deceased's family begged the founder to right them. She herself took over the administration and instituted Christian training. Yet all that took long earnest prayer. We have learned that too many give up praying after the first burst of fervor.

Strangely enough some lives are changed in an instant, and some problems are solved miraculously. Just as Paul's conversion was an instantaneous call, so occasionally is a conversion among us. Others seem to have to storm the doors of heaven. This has often puzzled me. Why should some receive spiritual help and gifts immediately, often without conscious volition or desire on their part, while others, including myself, are constantly struggling? I have had to learn to rest content with the knowledge that God has a divine plan, and "works in a mysterious way." Newman must have been puzzled so, when he wrote in that beautiful hymn, *Lead Kindly Light*, "one step enough for me."

Sometimes even firm Christians forget certain fundamentals; to avoid that, we prepared a pamphlet with the Ten Commandments, the Lord's Prayer, the Beatitudes, and the Apostles' Creed, which we memorize for spiritual help in our private meditations. We all find that learning a favorite Bible verse and repeating it at odd moments during the day provides the material needed to practice the presence of God. Otherwise we are destitute in contemplation of Him.

Our original intention, if you remember, was to pray for the country and for God's will among nations. This we did with regularity, but soon an innate feeling demanded that faith multiply through us. We began evangelical work among the armed forces. In the beginning we put chaplains in the military hospitals and later in the army.

For the first time in history China now has a chaplain service. Eleven trained full-time chaplains do bedside visiting among the sick and the wounded and hold regular Christian services. This project is supported by the voluntary tithing of our members, and by contributions of Madame Kung and her friends. Prayer group members make weekly visits to military hospitals. This is not merely social or welfare service; it is definitely doing God's work and furthering His Word. It is said that "He who teaches a prayer, prays in many voices." Our group knows that hundreds, even thousands of prayers would never have been offered without us. We have had grateful letters not only from the soldiers themselves, but from the hospital authorities.

But do not think we had smooth sailing. Anyone who has tried to spread His Word knows the impediments, the sharp

rocks that lie on the path. And everyone knows the pernicky red-tape that abounds in government organizations everywhere in the world. Time and again the work has been obstructed, as though by the devil himself. But we persisted. The results are heartening.

Consider what some of our wounded soldiers and officers have been through. They fought the Japanese, then the Communists, only to be withdrawn from the mainland. Most of them have no idea where and how their families are faring; others have heard of the tortures and death of their loved ones left behind. Many of them are sick in body and mind, feeling betrayed from within and given up from without by our erstwhile allies. Too often officers and men would commit suicide together soon after they reached the hospital. But since 1950, in those hospitals where our chaplains went into action, there has not been one suicide.

In the hospitals alone our latest record shows four thousand three hundred and twenty baptisms.

On Christmas Eve, four thousand Christians led by our prayer group met at Taipei City Hall to celebrate the birth of Christ. The hall was crowded and thousands outside listened to loudspeakers. Soon after, many requests to join a prayer group came to us.

On Easter, our prayer group leads Good Friday services which are broadcast. The beauty and poignancy of Christ's message have been felt by many who formerly were not Christians.

We stress that after the crucifixion of Christ, with the exception of Judas Iscariot (who in remorse and shame hanged

himself) the eleven simple ordinary men became veritable spiritual giants, developing amazing qualities of leadership. They were tortured and persecuted, yet they continued to proclaim the gospel. Of them all, John was the only one who died a natural death. The rest were all martyred, and Peter, whose fear had once caused him to deny Christ three times, was later nailed to a cross upside down, at his own request. Even doubting Thomas staked his life on the Faith.

With these men, latent possibilities evolved into certainties. Selfishness was transformed into selflessness. Instead of scattering like lost sheep without a shepherd, this small handful of Christians became an invincible unit despite formidable oppression and persecution. The meager band of believers proved to be, in time, a more potent force than the entire Roman Empire. They became Divine instruments and were truly the founding fathers of the early Christian church, which has prevailed nearly two thousand years.

Today's tendency is to think ourselves rationalists. It has been the Communist technique to rob us of our faith. Part of the devil's cunning has seared us with cowardice, cynicism, compromise, indifference, false standards, and irresponsibility. For too long has this been the state of mind of many of us. Within us are mental and spiritual road-blocks which must be removed if we are to progress.

Many Christians of the present generation have become confused and have lacked the spiritual fire to *insist* on a better world. World War II demonstrated in blood and agony that an

apathetic people is an invitation to totalitarianism. We can have a better world only if we care enough.

Once when my husband spoke to his officers, he said: "I am worried for you. It is important for all of you whether you have any religious faith and whatever your religious faith may be, to recognize the indisputable existence of the Arbiter—God. He is in the hearts of all men. This is in keeping with our Chinese philosophy 'unity between heaven and man.'"

In all efforts there is bound to be some disillusionment. We dream higher than we build. We look for immediate and dazzling success, and when it doesn't come, gloom or pessimism takes its place. In some quarters men have been lulled by the opiate of too easy success. We forget that often great success comes to us in the shadow of apparent failure.

Many years ago, I made a trip to Zose in Tsin-poo county, a scenic spot near Shanghai. From the bottom of the hill, a long ascent of stone steps led to a half-way rest. From this point to the summit there were fourteen plaques illustrating the journey of Christ along the Via Dolorosa, with a Bible verse pointing out the lesson to be learned from that stage of our Saviour's last journey. At the crest of the hill rose a beautiful Cathedral—the summation of the meaning of the Cross—the symbol of human suffering and Divine atonement.

Truly, it was an inspiring sight. Yet to one unfamiliar with Christ, these fourteen plaques told the story of a dismal failure. It would seem that Christ's mission had ended in unrelieved disaster. We who are privileged know that His career was the greatest triumph in all history. He changed civilization.

In moments of disillusionment and disappointment, the memory of that scenic, holy spot reminds me of how infinitesimally small and trifling individual human disappointments are, and how infinite is His love. And I am reinvigorated with added inner strength to face the future. God's great and universal love has not rendered me fainthearted and fazed towards atheistic communism. For is not the Christian church on earth the church militant engaged in constant warfare against its enemies, the powers of evil?

Christ was no appeaser. He spoke, but He also acted. He lashed out against "Ye generation of vipers." He took a whip in His hand and used it against those who defiled His Father's house. What could truly prevent man's descent to bestiality and abomination were conscience destroyed and the ultimate accounting to God taught to be non-existent?

Many people shudder at the thought of atonement, just as they shudder at the thought of the Cross. But atonement or retribution there will be. We must make a choice.

Atonement before God has a purpose and a meaning, adding stature to the soul. Retribution involves inflicted suffering of our loved ones, sooner or later. Those who break God's laws pay the price to the third or fourth generation.

Science teaches us that every action has a consequence. So does the past. There is no escape. This inexorable law goes further: we can sin and cause evil by what we do. We can also sin and cause evil by what we leave undone. Much of today's chaos is the consequence of sins of omission. We so often ask, why

should the innocent suffer? We so seldom ask, what have I left undone to cause innocent people to suffer?

The four gospels record that throughout His ministry Christ frequently had to get away from the multitudes to commune with His Father not only by Himself, but together with His band of disciples. He, the Son of God, needed to recharge His spirit by prayer. How much more do we need prayer!

This is what we must have and must have quickly: a chain of prayer groups around the world; a turning to God of all those who call themselves Christians and who will welcome amongst them those who have no spiritual home.

Civilization will advance in proportion to the personal concern, enthusiasm, and faith through prayer that we soak into it. Then will be sure victory.

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November 25, 1955

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[Redacted]
Hotel Navarro
112 Central Park, South
New York 19, New York

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Dear [Redacted]

Many thanks for the complimentary copy
of the book, "~~The~~ Sure Victory," by Madame Chiang
Kai-shek which I received on November 21. It was
very courteous of you to send me this copy, and
you may be sure I am deeply grateful for your
thoughtfulness.

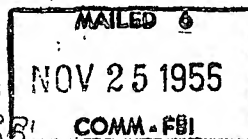
Sincerely,

Edgar

Salutation and address per prior correspondence.

NOTE: This is the book by Madame Chiang Kai-shek which
deals with her Christian experiences and developments.
[Redacted] sent some galley proofs of this book, and
Bulet of November 2, 1955, thanked her for sending them.

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Here is your complimentary copy of

THE SURE VICTORY
Madame Chiang Kai-shek

Publication Date: November 28

Price: \$1.00

Condensed in *The Reader's Digest*, August, 1955

FLEMING H. REVELL COMPANY, Publishers
Westwood, New Jersey

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Compliments Q



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Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. L. V. Boardman

DATE: February 2, 1956

FROM : Mr. A. H. Belmont

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST PARTY, USA
INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS
INTERNAL SECURITY - C
BUFILE 100-3-81ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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Holloman	

Reference is made to Los Angeles airtel dated 1-25-56 advising of information furnished by [redacted] a potential security informant.

[redacted] was in recent conversation with [redacted] Western Division, Los Angeles County Communist Party, and [redacted] who is a staff writer for the "Daily People's World," a West Coast Communist newspaper. These people indicated that there is apparently some sort of "deal" in the making between CHIANG Kai-shek and Communist China that will result in some kind of peace agreement. [redacted] subsequently elaborated by saying: "The groundwork has been laid. Our information is that CHIANG Kai-shek can be had for a price and Communist China is willing to pay that price." [redacted] further stated that if this "deal" goes through it will result in "the carpet being pulled out from under the United States in Formosa, embarrassment and neutralization." Neither [redacted] nor [redacted] have elaborated on the source of their information. Our source of information in this matter indicated that he believed he had seen an article in some national news magazine such as "Time" or "Newsweek" which noted that a top aide to CHIANG Kai-shek reportedly denied that any deal was impending between CHIANG Kai-shek and Red China. He felt that if his recollection in this regard was correct that it would lend some credence to [redacted] allegations.

The initial information furnished by [redacted] concerning the "deal" in the making was sent to [redacted]

[redacted] by letter dated 1-20-56. Los Angeles was also directed to remain alert for any additional data obtained concerning this matter and to furnish it to the Bureau promptly. It is believed that the elaboration of the original information furnished by [redacted] should also be made available to the same Agencies receiving our first letter of 1-20-56.

Enclosure
cc - Mr. Boardman
cc - Mr. Belmont
cc - [redacted]
CCL:mmf (6)

cc - Liaison Section
cc - Mr. Branigan

ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN 100-3-81

INT. SEC.

Memorandum for Mr. Boardman

[redacted] is currently a source of information of the Los Angeles Office who has furnished reliable information in the past but whose complete reliability has not yet been established. [redacted]

b6
b7C
b7D

RECOMMENDATION:

That the attached letter to [redacted]
[redacted] be approved.

b2
b6
b7C

JB
also send to [redacted]
STW
d.

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. L. V. Boardman *JB*

DATE: July 17, 1958

FROM : Mr. A. H. Belmont *AB*ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/13/2000 BY 3906310/306/MSSUBJECT: MADAME CHIANG KAI-SHEK
INFORMATION CONCERNING (CENTRAL RESEARCH MATTER)

Tolson	_____
Boardman	_____
Belmont	_____
Mohr	_____
Nease	_____
Parsons	_____
Rosen	_____
Tamm	_____
Trotter	_____
Clayton	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Holloman	_____
Gandy	_____

DC [redacted] of the American Chemical Society
Journal, invited [redacted] to attend a press conference luncheon today
and hear Madame Chiang Kai-shek deliver a speech. [redacted] attended and advises
as follows:

b6
b7C

Madame Chiang Kai-shek, an extremely gracious and effective platform speaker, gave quite a brilliant performance both during the speech and during the question period which followed. The subject matter was world communism and how best to oppose and defeat it. Enclosed will be found a copy of her speech. Among other things she emphasized these points: (1) the Russians are among the most artful and deceitful propagandists in the world, yet leaders of nations still believe them and are fooled by them; (2) the Russians' talk about peace is nothing but sheer mockery, especially in view of the trade and ideological war which they are presently waging against all free nations; and (3) the great danger today is not the danger of a hot war, but rather the danger is the all too successful outcome of the soft tactics which the Russians have used with such great skill. On page 10 of the enclosed speech Madame Chiang Kai-shek quoted the Director as follows: "Within four decades communism, as a state power, has spread through roughly 40% of the world's population and 25% of the earth's surface."

During the question period Madame Chiang Kai-shek pointed out that philosophic materialism as propounded by communists will never serve or satisfy the great aspirations of human beings implanted in them by the Creator. She commented upon former Secretary of State Dean Acheson's observation that when he toured certain Asiatic communist areas he thought persons introduced to him as laborers were most intelligent and probably superior to some laborers in other countries. Madame Chiang Kai-shek said Dean Acheson ought to know that he was receiving the red carpet treatment and that the "laborers" to whom he was introduced were actually highly educated and intelligent college graduates that had been planted along his way to impress him favorably with communist viewpoints. She does not believe that we should in any way trade with Communist China. She emphasized that years ago when the communists propounded the lie that communists

Enclosure

WCS:lmm (9) *lmm*

- 1 - Mr. Nease
- 1 - Mr. Boardman
- 1 - Mr. Belmont
- 1 - Mr. Baumgardner
- 1 - Mr. Branigan

1 - [redacted] 1958
1 - [redacted]

REC-93

101-XB

REC-93

JUL 22 1958

62-71649-40
CENTRAL RESEARCH

b6
b7C

Memorandum to Mr. Boardman
Re: MADAME CHIANG KAI-SHEK

in China were only harmless agrarians and not communists at all, people in this country and in others believed the communist lie. Today, she said, we have not benefited a great deal by being deceived on that important point and we are still believing similar "big lies" of the communists, such as peaceful co-existence, peaceful trade competition, and the purported willingness of the communists to be conciliatory. Further, she indicated forcefully we must not believe that communist ideology or objectives have in any way changed during the past few years as some communist leaders claim they have.

As indicated above, Madame Chiang Kai-shek gave a very brilliant performance. [] received the impression, however, from the type of applause received and the topics to which it was related that not all present were as strongly opposed to world communism as was Madame Chiang Kai-shek.

b6
b7C

RECOMMENATION:

For the information of the Director.

DEMA [initials]
Mr. [initials] ✓
Wes.

CHINESE EMBASSY

Telephone: North 7-9000

2311 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W.
WASHINGTON 8, D. C.

FOR RELEASE:

After 12:30 p.m.
July 17, 1958

HOW, HOW TO BEST?

An address by Madame Chiang Kai-shek delivered
before the National Press Club, Washington,
D.C., July 17, 1958.

Gentlemen:

It is almost four years since last I visited the United States and to me who first came to school in this country as a small child, returning to these shores is always an event that I look forward to with pleasure and anticipation, though oftentimes the trips were for reasons of seeking medical attention and advice.

The National Press Club in the past through your Presidents, extended invitations to me and as I was then unable to accept them, it is with profound satisfaction that I can come and meet you all today.

Another reason why it gives me pleasure to be here is that heretofore my relationship with the ladies and gentlemen of the press has always been at the end where I was being interviewed -- as it were, at the receiving end. But now I shall take pleasure in reversing our roles for a change since it is my intention to ask the question for you all to ponder over, and give me an answer at the usual question time. The question I have in mind is rather long and involved, and while it has not the virtues of brevity and concision. I hope that you will find it worthwhile exploring.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/13/2000 BY 39083 elu/BCE/oms

62-71649-40
ENCLOSURE

I feel that I am one amongst the many particularly qualified to ask it because you are, so to speak, at the nerve center of the Free World where reports of facts and events of domestic and international significance incessantly keep pouring in. Washington is the hub of the Free World where decisions of momentous import are made whereas being several thousand miles distant, in Taiwan, I, like many others, have not been continually flooded with the interminable cascade of papers, foolscaps and ticker-tapes. With this definite if dubious advantage, I have been able consistently to study one problem in greater detail -- the communist problem -- with its enormous ramifications. The Cominform through its worldwide apparatus, members and propaganda set-ups while artfully relegating public awareness of the danger of communism into the background has vigilantly advanced its cause wherever and whenever it could.

Let me expatiate a little more. A year-and-a-half ago

① Mr. Khrushchev made three prognostications. First, the catastrophic defeat of the West in the Middle East. The denouement following this prediction resulted in a renewed tense predicament in the Middle East culminating in the present consternating situation. Although Lebanon now is far from being lost to the anti-communist world, Nasserism has already begun placing itself astride the land-borne oil supplies for Europe, and Iraq, as we have just seen, has become the next victim of international communism. The fate of Jordan and that of the other Middle East countries are indeed in dire peril, for what happened in Iraq cannot but whet the appetite of the voracious Russian Bear. Should all these countries go communist then one ~~can~~ ^{could} well imagine how untenable Israel's position would be.

The Russians by making use of Arab nationalism and whipping it up to a blind excitement have made many countries in the Middle East serve communist purpose. Those Arab leaders who are deliberately playing with Russia must surely be aware of Russia's sinister aim. Either they serve willingly their Russian masters as "gauleiters" in their assigned areas or they feel that in time they can always out-smart the Kremlin after they have made full use of the Russians. But can they?

The geographic position of Russia vis-a-vis the Middle East plus crafty Russian imperialistic designs make such a line of reasoning fatuous for the Kremlin leaders are past masters in deceit. Some of you doubtless have noted that the Communists employ the Islamic institutions in the Caucasus, Central Asia and Western China as cultural show places to visiting delegations from the Moslem world. The visiting Moslem religious and political leaders have been shown ostensibly prosperous and active Islamic institutions of worship and learning. The "cultural exchange" program has been particularly effective in making neutralist Moslem leaders counter-act Free World amity for Islam. Many of the Islamic leaders have taken at face value the Soviet and Red China assurances that freedom of religion prevails in the communist world, and they in turn have passed on this misinformation to their own people. The President of the United Arab Republic was amongst those given the red carpet treatment. Yet hardly had he left his hosts Radio Moscow began to unleash a vitriolic attack on the Moslem religion. A Soviet professor with the name of L. I. Klinovich also called for an intensification of communism's forty year war on Islam and inveighing against many of the sacred tenets of Moslem faith. In collating

Note

these events, the volte-face is so glaring that it seems unbelievable, but if we would only recall how the Communists in the past have practiced blatant duplicity, we would understand why this paradox passes muster. It was said of Hitler: "It would not be far wrong to say that one of the major ingredients of Hitler's astonishing success was the refusal of the then ordinary folk -- and of the ordinary sort of people who normally come to power under the parliamentary regime of the West, to believe that he was not as wicked as he said he was." With the change in name this quotation is equally applicable to the men in the Kremlin.

2 The second prognostication Mr. Khrushchev made was the dissolution of the Atlantic Alliance. The developments in France in recent weeks showed the alternate use of communist cajolery and resistance to the constituted authority. The French Communists owe their power to a solid block of 142 votes in the French Chamber of Deputies poised to throw their weight whichever way the Kremlin dictates. And their proportional preponderance was really brought about by five years of occupation of France by Hitler's Wehrmacht, that induced a political climate not conducive to a stabilized national government in France. It cannot be ruled out that in order to immobilize the Atlantic Alliance the Russians may try to tantalize some NATO members with promises of restraining and refraining from interference with their internal affairs as a quid pro quo.

3 The third prediction dealt with the launching of the Sputnik into space.

These predictions passed quite unnoticed at the time, but in retrospect, they became alarmingly accurate. To Mr. Khrushchev should be ascribed the uncanny powers of a seer for his first two

predictions, were it not for the fact that their very accuracy show
that they were planned before-hand in minutiae by Moscow.

The Soviet propaganda for peace today has a flavor of mockery and threat. Following the launching of the Sputniks, the spontaneous outburst of urgency if not bewilderment and alarm on the part of the American people bespeaks Russia's implied smugness that the anti-communist world had been mesmerized by Russian lullabies at a time when it had a superiority of power and had lost the opening gambit to use it to good purpose.

In this post-Sputnik era, since formerly the initial advantage was not utilized, Russian logic concludes that the United States policy should be more malleable. The fear psychosis that the Russians today wish to impress upon us is the danger of total annihilation in a hot war.

Note / In reality, the danger today is not a hot war; the danger is the outcome of the soft tactic which the Russians have used so far with such skill. Like able poker players the Kremlin has consistently played on our timidity and diffidence. They bluster time and time again to support their bluffs. In concert with this psychological offensive to impress us, Soviet Russia has made great inroads in winning over the so-called neutralists and smaller countries of the world by dangling before them economic gratuities and by buying some of their agricultural surpluses. This policy is in line with Mr. Khrushchev's tactic of declaring war with trade upon the non-communist and neutralist countries. President Eisenhower has alerted us to the danger when he said on May sixth that since 1953 the communist nations have signed almost one hundred new trade agreements with less developed countries and have loaned to them two billion dollars at attractively low interest rates. It goes

without saying that this economic offensive has won enormous goodwill and popularity for Russia.

Vote

The recurrent communist offensive camouflaged behind disarmament negotiations ably seconded by the friendly neutrals and Russian satellites is an often used bald trick. The barrage of Russian proposals for cessation of nuclear tests "about free zones and mutual troop withdrawals" from Europe are made with the intention of absorbing and engaging the best brains of the anti-communist world to the futile tasks of patching up the NATO Alliance and on how to accommodate the Russians. In meeting Russian proposals the Free World is making two assumptions: first, the assumption that neither the United States nor the Soviet Union will ever start a war. Second, and even more important is the assumption that Russia is actively fostering and earnestly offering peace. The patent and explicit implication is that since Russia is offering peace and if it is not accepted we bring on to our heads their wrath in catastrophic proportion. This clever insinuation is all the more effective since this conclusion is derived through the power of auto-suggestion.

It has been said that the threat of the hydrogen and atomic bombs is so decisive that their use would mean total destruction of civilization and mankind. The reason for this thinking presumes that first of all the aggressor in launching the first blow has also launched the final blow in the sense that it has to be a knock-out blow. But this reasoning precludes the use of a retaliatory force of even a modest size, for the existence of such a force could mean the total destruction of the aggressor country. In other words, it is easier to destroy a nation than to destroy a nation's power to retaliate.

We furthermore know for a fact that the destructive power of the hydrogen bomb does not increase in the same ratio as the TNT equivalent, for the hydrogen bomb becomes less lethal with increasing distance from the explosive center. It has been estimated that about fifty megatonnage hydrogen bombs exploded at certain altitudes above great cities will pretty much effectively end the national existence of even a country as large as the Soviet Union. According to available reports one atom bomb of twenty kilo-tons has a radius of destruction of one-and-a-half miles. One hydrogen bomb of twenty magatons has a destructive power equivalent to twenty million tons of TNT and covers an area of forty-eight square miles with a radio-active fallout covering more than ten thousand square miles. This calculation is based on one of the official statements that the Hydrogen Bomb has the TNT equivalent of several tens of million tons. Assuredly this destructive potentiality is relevant to the United States; it is equally relevant to Russia. But in the case of Russia should her leaders run amuck and decide to try a Pearl Harbor it is all the more penalizing; because industries in the Soviet Union are concentrated in a few regions such as the Moscow area, certain southern parts of the Urals, the Donets Basin, the Trans-Baikal region and the Central Asiatic Plateau.

But characteristically enough the Russian Communists are using their very weakness as if it were strength by telling the countries in the Middle East and Southeast Asia that World War III is inevitable and that the only way for these countries to escape destruction is to detach themselves from the Western Bloc of nations. The Russians, too, fail to point out that in case of a retaliatory attack on them, Russia lacks wide dissemination of knowledge of machinery and technology which are today the most valuable resources

of a nation, and that retaliatory action means that with the destruction of the industrial cities, power will fall to the Kremlin's arch-enemy -- the Russian peasant.

For these very real reasons it would be just as unthinkable for Russia to wage total nuclear and hydrogen war as it would be for the United States, with the difference that Russia is not fettered with the same fears and concern.

Soviet Russia by the very nature of her approach and thinking is free from any manner of let and hindrance whereas the United States correlates her action with the ever-present penultimate concern of being subjected to a nuclear and hydrogen war. In other words, Soviet Russia has obtained a wide new freedom of non-nuclear advantage and aggrandizement by her possession of nuclear striking power whereas the Free World feels bound because of the calamity nuclear and hydrogen war may bring. This is synonymous with playing Russian roulette with a thug who insists that the rule of the game entitles him always to spin the chambers of the revolver while holding it at the head of the gullible and unhappy yet willing victim who wants to please even though it has dawned on him that it bodes him ill.

No 19 The communist strategy of imperialism since 1953 varies with its technique of political warfare and graduated violence. It is so coordinated as to form a nexus which runs through the whole scale from peace offensives, loans, material and technical aids, cultural exchanges and red carpet treatments calculated to feed the vanity of the recipients. It also prescribes a modus operandi of lingering death for the opponent over a period of time through feints and psychological maneuvers and divers forms of violence, whispering campaigns and character assassinations.

Here I would like to quote BBC's diplomatic correspondent writing in the "Listener" in 1957: ~~The~~ foreign policy of the Soviet leaders conforms to a pattern that has remained unchanged since the time of Peter the Great and the definition of it that Lord Palmerston supplied about one hundred years ago remains perfectly valid. 'The Russian Government,' he said, 'while perpetually declaring that they want no increase in territory added large areas to the empire of the Czars every year.' The foreign policy of the Soviet Government has much more in common with the old Russian imperialism than with the revolutionary precepts of Karl Marx."] Stalin in the first flush of victory after the defeat of Japan in 1945 triumphantly recalled that Russia had waited forty years to avenge the defeat of the Czar in 1904. His words gave the lie to almost every utterance the communist leaders in the intervening years have said about imperialist wars.

What logic prompts those who say that recognition of the Chinese Communist Regime will bring "marginal benefits" or that the "reason for having diplomatic relations is not to confer a compliment but to secure a convenience," I can never understand. Let me take these assertions in their order. Ever since British recognition of the Chinese Communist Regime, British investments to the tune of nearly two billion dollars have either been taken over by devious means or they have been expropriated outright. The devious method resorted to is to extract further money in the form of exorbitantly high taxes so that the British firms anxious to keep their assets and properties constantly remit money to the China mainland. This in turn means foreign exchange to the communist coffers. Has such paying through the nose brought "marginal benefit" to the blackmailed? As to "convenience" I very much fear

that it is a one-way traffic -- "convenience" for the Communists. Granting that the proven code of international behavior was thrown overboard for the sake of "convenience" in this nuclear age, wisdom still points to standards of morality if we are to survive. As Mr. Dulles pointed out in his speech in San Francisco last year: "We know that the materialistic rule of international communism will never permanently serve the aspirations with which human beings are endowed by their Creator." This conviction is refreshingly sane in its perspective balance in contrast to Russian bombast.

In 1946 the Communists were contained from Norway to Japan and the Free World felt safe and satisfied with "containment." Actually this outcry for containment was put in slogan form for the Free World "to buy" in order to forestall the possibility of any retardation to Soviet plans. It was with this overcast in the adequacy in "containment" that Mainland China was lost. By flank-ing movements Mainland China became the immolation to the intrigues of the Russian conquerors. It was in the same belief of the adequacy of "containment" that the Korean War became a stalemate; the only modern war that was fought to a draw. From 1945 to 1950 the communist octopus literally grasped with its tentacles some fifty square miles an hour in Eastern Europe, on China mainland, North Korea and Northern Indo-China. Here I quote Mr. J. Edgar Hoover: "Within four decades communism, as a state power, has spread through roughly 40% of the world's population and 25% of the earth's surface." By consistently promoting fear and diversions -- a technique which Hitler used with consummate skill during the pre-Munich era, the Kremlin has alternated threats with mellifluous words of invitation to negotiate, calculated to bring about a flaccid and atonic state of affairs in Free World firmness and unity.

Marxian-Leninism of world conquest euphemistically called "world revolution" is no longer the preserve of the scholar, the "dedicated" and the "privileged" to read and translate into action. Nor are communist techniques of operation so unfathomable that we cannot recognize them; nor is communist intention so opaque that we cannot understand when Mr. Khrushchev says, "We will bury you."

What I have said here is but a recapitulation of facts and events open to the public. They are simple deductions which you, guardians of public opinion, in the course of your work have, I am sure, come across innumerable times. My question today, gentlemen of the press, is how to best the continuing challenge of the Communists. My question today is still: How?

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

July 21, 1958

Attached are five copies of an address by Madame Chiang Kai-shek delivered before the National Press Club, Washington, D.C., 7-17-58 entitled "How, How to Best?" Also attached is a copy of an address by Madame Chiang Kai-shek at a special convocation of the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan, on July 10, 1958, upon receiving the honorary degree of LL.D. entitled "Existence on Sufferance."

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. Belmont _____
Mr. Mohr _____
Mr. Nease _____
Mr. Parsons _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tamm _____
Mr. Trotter _____
Mr. Jones _____
Mr. W.C. Sullivan _____
Tele. Room _____
Mr. Holloman _____
Miss Holmes _____
Miss Gandy _____

b6
b7C

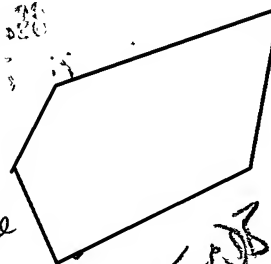
This material was sent to the Director with the Compliments of the Chinese Ambassador, Washington, D.C.

Attachment
hbb

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/13/2000 BY 306346/BCF/MS

Highlights of address were
set out in memo
submitted to Boardman
7/17/58 captioned
Madame Chiang Kai-shek
Information concerning
Central Research Institute
for the improvement of
the Director 7/23/58 CDB

b6
b7C



File 5-CB

ENCLOSURE

REC- 42

62-71649-41

8 JUL 24 1958

57 JUL 28 1958

REC- 42

EX-128

EX-128

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. L. V. Boardman

DATE: July 16, 1958

FROM : A. H. Belmont

SUBJECT: MADAME CHIANG KAI-SHEK, nee
Meiling Soong, Mayling Soong

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

b6
b7C

Tolson	_____
Boardman	_____
Belmont	_____
Mohr	_____
Nease	_____
Parsons	_____
Rosen	_____
Tamm	_____
Trotter	_____
Clayton	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Holloman	_____
Gandy	_____

Reference is made to the Director's request of 7-15-58 for information regarding Mme. Chiang Kai-shek. She was born in Shanghai, China; graduated Wellesley (Massachusetts) College and received Doctor of Law degree at Rutgers University, New Brunswick, New Jersey; married Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek in 1927; was appointed to various Chinese Government positions, some in the fields of child labor, refugee relief, and aeronautical affairs. She has founded orphanages in China and has accompanied her husband on military campaigns. She is a member of the Soong Family which includes

Mme. Chiang is reportedly a sincerely devout Christian. ("World Biography" 1954; 105-15818-2; 62-71649-30)

Prior to 1940, Mme Chiang affiliated herself with communist dominated groups in the United States which furnished aid to China. In 1941, she praised Russia for its aid to China. In 1943, the Bureau received a rumor that Mme. Chiang was very loose morally, but received no supporting information. (100-24628-3430; 64-200-18; 100-40-35-6; 61-7561-179; 62-71649-1)

In 1952, Mme. Chiang was reported to be greatly opposed to the power of

- 1 - Mr. Boardman
- 1 - Mr. Belmont
- 1 - Liaison Section
- 1 - [redacted]
- 1 - yellow

REC-42

MCT-17

15 JUL 24 1958

JG:nck (6)

60 JUL 30 1958

EX-135

CLASSIFIED BY 3706320/8

SECRET

~~SECRET~~

Memo Belmont to Boardman

RE: MADAME CHIANG KAI-SHEK, nee
Meiling Soong, Mayling Soong

[redacted] who spent fourteen years in Moscow, was educated there, and became a communist, but who was reportedly anticommunist in 1953. He was believed to be implicated in the anti-American riots on Formosa in 1957. (62-71649-30; 105-19282-16; 105-19282-A; "Washington Star" 6-6-57)

b6
b7C

ACTION:

None. For information.

✓

R
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B

MA

~~SECRET~~

27281

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 7/16/2008 BY 60324/BA/SP/MS

July 23, 1958

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TOLSON

This morning [redacted] called to see me to present me with a collection of reproductions of paintings of Madame Chiang Kai-shek which Madame Chiang personally autographed to me.

[redacted] inquired of me as to the advisability of Madame Chiang speaking before the American Legion which Madame Chiang had discussed with me last Friday at the luncheon at the Vice President's home. He also inquired of me as to the advisability of Madame Chiang speaking to a meeting of the American Bar Association in Los Angeles the last week in August.

I told [redacted] I thought it would be quite desirable for Madame Chiang to speak at both of these meetings as it would be an excellent medium to get across her ideas on communism and world affairs, as both of these organizations were particularly influential in American life.

I told [redacted] I had made inquiries of the possibility of Madame Chiang speaking before a session of the American Legion and the American Legion Auxiliary, the latter having extended an invitation to Madame Chiang. I told [redacted] I was informed the Legion does not hold a joint session with the Auxiliary except when the President of the United States appears, and, therefore, I would suggest that Madame Chiang view with favor speaking before both the Auxiliary and the Legion and that she do so either on the afternoon of September 3 or the morning of September 4. [redacted] was very appreciative of this suggestion and said he would brief Madame Chiang accordingly.

I told [redacted] as regards the American Bar Association, I was also speaking before that group on Monday afternoon, August 25, at Los Angeles, California, and that I thought if Madame Chiang's schedule would permit, it would be desirable for her to accept the invitation from the American Bar Association.

JEH:EDM (5)

EX-135

52 AUG 1 1958

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

REC-94	
SENT FROM D. [redacted]	
TIME	9:14 AM
DATE	7-28-58
BY	EAH
JUL 31 1958	

RECORDED COPY FILED IN

27282

Memorandum for Mr. Tolson

July 25, 1958

Following my conference with [redacted] he went on a tour of the Bureau as he stated he was most interested in seeing our operations.

b6
b7C I contacted Mr. Tolson at once and suggested he have Mr. C. D. DeLoach, Commander of the American Legion for the District of Columbia, see [redacted] before he left the building so that he, if he so desired, could extend an invitation for Madame Chiang through [redacted] to address the American Legion in Chicago the first part of September.

Very truly yours,

/s/ J. E. H.

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Mr. Tolson	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Boardman	<input type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Belmont	<input type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Mohr	<input type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Nease	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Parsons	<input type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Rosen	<input type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Tamm	<input type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Trotter	<input type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Clayton	<input type="checkbox"/>
Tele. Room	<input type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Holloman	<input type="checkbox"/>
Miss Gandy	<input type="checkbox"/>

July 23, 1958

MR. TOLSON:

RE: MADAME CHIANG KAI-SHEK

National Commander John S. Gleason, American Legion, called DeLoach from Chicago this afternoon. He had checked into the matter of inviting Madame Chiang Kai-Shek to address the American Legion's National Convention. Madame Chiang Kai-Shek has not accepted the Legion's Auxiliary invitation yet. Gleason, of course, does not wish offend the Legion's Auxiliary in view of the fact that this body presents to the Legion annually a check for \$100,000 for rehabilitation and child welfare purposes. The Legion would, therefore, appreciate Madame Chiang Kai-Shek accepting the Legion's Auxiliary invitation as expeditiously as possible. Commander Gleason pointed out that Madame Chiang Kai-Shek would definitely be invited to address the full convention of the Legion following her address before the Auxiliary. She is to be given approximately 20 minutes. The time most suitable is Wednesday afternoon, September 3, 1958, following an address by former President Harry S. Truman, or Thursday morning, September 4, 1958. Gleason states that the Thursday morning time is preferable. He pointed out that the Legion's Auxiliary desires to receive Madame Chiang Kai-Shek's acceptance as expeditiously as possible so that some firm commitment can be arranged. He stated that several people were trying to appear on the program and that only this afternoon the Department of State called him via long distance telephone and stated they wanted [redacted]

[redacted] and make a report to the American public, on television, at the American Legion Convention. Gleason stated this was, of course, in confidence, that he apparently had no alternative but to yield to the people from the State Department. The President of the United States, the Vice President and former President Harry S. Truman and Madame Chiang Kai-Shek will all be speakers.

Gleason was told we had no way of knowing Madame Chiang Kai-Shek's plans but that in the event any information was ascertained he would, of course, be advised.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/13/2000 BY 306340/pce/fms

CDD:ejp
(2)

REC-94

24 JUL 30 1958

CRIME REC.

1958 7-30-58

EX-135

Auto copy
7-31-58

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

There are two matters to be considered: (1) That Madame Chiang Kai-Shek accepts the Auxiliary's invitation as expeditiously as possible; (2) to ascertain if she will be willing to address the full convention following her remarks before the Auxiliary, and the preferable time, Wednesday afternoon, September 3, 1958, or Thursday morning, September 4, 1958. The Director may desire that some approach be made to Madame Chiang in this regard.

Respectfully,



G. A. Nease

I don't see
how we can
do anything
about this

←



Need
1/24-

I agree. From
what she told
me someone
really opposed to
her at the reception
at the Chinese
Embassy last
week. I gathered
it hadn't been
formally made.
I don't know but
I don't think
will make 2
speeches as it
is too much of
a burden.



ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/13/2000 BY 39063elw/8eepms

July 21, 1958

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Boardman	_____
Mr. Belmont	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Nease	_____
Mr. Parsons	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Tamm	_____
Mr. Trotter	_____
Mr. Clayton	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Mr. Holloman	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

MR. TOLSON:

RE: MADAME CHIANG KAI-SHEK
NATIONAL CONVENTION
THE AMERICAN LEGION
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS
SEPTEMBER, 1958

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For the Director's information, Mr. DeLoach pointed out to National Commander John S. Gleason, on an informal basis, July 21, 1958, that Madame Chiang Kai-Shek was scheduled to address the Women's Auxiliary of the American Legion at the National Convention, Chicago, Illinois, in September, 1958. Gleason was told that it seemed a shame that the full convention, i. e., all delegates and alternates, would not have the advantage of hearing Madame Chiang Kai-Shek. He was told that she had made an outstanding address before the National Press Club, that it was felt her remarks were very timely and would be of great importance to Legionnaires. The advantages of newsworthy material based upon remarks that would be made by Madame Chiang Kai-Shek were also brought out for Gleason's information.

The National Commander agreed with the above remarks. He stated by all means Madame Chiang Kai-Shek should be given an opportunity to appear before the entire convention. He will immediately call National Adjutant Amil Blackmore and issue instructions that she appear on the program.

National Commander Gleason explained that it would be impossible for Madame Chiang Kai-Shek to address a joint session of the Auxiliary and the Legion inasmuch as a joint session had already been arranged for the President of the United States on the first day. He stated this was the only joint session scheduled; however, immediately following

EX-101

62-71649-45

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REC-96

24 JUL 30 1958

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94-1-17798-1

Madame Chiang Kai-Shek's address before the Auxiliary, she will be scheduled to appear before the full convention. DeLoach told Commander Gleason that the Director had been quite impressed with the sincereness of Madame Chiang Kai-Shek's remarks concerning the dangers of international communism.

Respectfully,



G. A. Nease



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Federal Bureau of Investigation

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7-15-, 1958

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Type of References Requested:

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☒ All References (Subversive & Nonsubversive)
☐ Subversive References Only
☐ Nonsubversive References Only
☐ Main References Only

DATE: 11-02-2007

Type of Search Requested:

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☐ Exact Name Only (On the Nose)
☐ Buildup ☐ Variations
☐ Check for Alphabetical Loyalty Form

CLASSIFIED BY AUC 60324 BAW/RS/SEZ
DECLASSIFY ON: 25X 3.3(1) 11-02-2032

Subject Madame Ching Tai / ShekBirthdate & Place Address Localities R# Date 7-15Searched
Initials 2/14

FILE NUMBER

SERIAL

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 NP 20-3798-589-P34
 NP 43-81768-16-0
 NP 61-7559-4148X
 NP 61-7580-4004X
 NP 61-7561-179-254-4-22X1
 NP 4-286X
 NP 61-7586-4496
 NP 61-7582-1298-P538
 NP 62-58958-1
 NP 62-58263-14
 NP 62-158216-3530
 NP 62-62735-A-N.V. Times
 NP 1 12-5-45
 NP 62-67706-56
 NP 62-73361-7606
 NP 62-75147-91X 2225
 NP 62-75147-45-12
 NP 62-77230-1

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NUMEROUS REFERENCE

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Madame SEARCH SLIP

Subj: Chiang, Kai Shek

Supervisor _____ Room _____

R# _____ Date 7-15 Searcher Initial 814FILE NUMBERSERIAL

NP 100-52123-833 P10
 NP 100-64700-271 encl. P67 3407,
 NP 100-476 encl. P37, 675 NP encl. P1473
 1538, 684, 1188 P18, 376
 NP 100-4 encl. P1249 1215 encl.
 P1362, 1366, 1373, 1414, 1415,
 1416, 1478, 1206 NP encl. P1876
 1913, 1818, 1985, 1207 NP encl.
 P. 2045, 2061, 2065, 2078
 2081, 2291, 1210 NP encl. P3009
 3069, 3154, 1211 NP encl. P3479
 3531, 3632, 3650, 1214 NP
 encl. P. 4707, 4765, 4767, 4772
 4826, 1827, 1215 NP encl. P5064
 5196, 5211, 5348, 5385, 5393
 NP 100-1216 encl. P50, 52, 100, 108, 125, 14,
 179, 180, 182, 188, 189, 190, 193, 195, 200,
 201, 204, 206, 207, 211, 213, 215, 217,
 NP 100-69587-16
 NP 100-86610-6 NP NP NP
 NP 100-90431-20, 37, 40, 51
 NP 100-90431-A-N.Y. Times, 3/30/4.
 NP 100-115288-3
 NP 100-128252-36
 NP 100-169577-33
 NP 100-170570-6
 NP 100-12028136-2
 NP 100-203268-47
 SI 100-267360-123 267, 1 NP
 NP 100-36 P171, 173, 413 NP 471 P139
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 NP 100-342379-1 NP V-NP
 NP 100-343301-86 88 99 NP

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Madame SEARCH SLIP

Subj: Chiang Kai Shek

Supervisor _____ Room _____

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NP	94-1-29871-	36
NP	94-8-93-A-	7.2. Daily
	Murphy 12-6-	148
NP	94-33346-	2
NP	97-2171-	122
NP	97-3054-	12
NP	97-3176-	19. encl. P 6805,
I	1	40
NP	100-0-18626	18995
NP	100-3-2916	661
NP	100-3-20-	957 P 22
NP	100-3-23-	869
NP	100-3-78-A-2	Harper 3-31-46
NP	100-4A-A-2	Black Times Herald
	11-4-44	
NP	100-40-19-	17 P 25, 49, 81
I	100-40-35-	6, 13
NP	100-40-39-	3
I	100-40-48-	21
NP	100-4321-	391
NP	100-6452-	44
NP	100-7660-	1862
NP	100-76912-	9
NP	100-23795-	120 P 21, 22
NP	100-24499-	223, 234 NP
NP	100-24628-	2466 2614 NP
NP	2622 P 67	109 NP 1521 3003
NP	3222 3430	P 7, 38.25 NP
	366 367 394	
NP	181-46294-	65 NP NP
NP	100-50618-	64 P 144, 160
NP	183	

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SEARCH SLIP

Subj: Marina Chiang Kai Shek

Supervisor _____ Room _____

R# _____ Date 7-15 Searcher Initial 514

FILE NUMBER

SERIAL

NP 62-77787-108 p.36
 NP 62-88217-2016 encl. 32894
 NP 62-90581-1 ✓
 NP 62-100769-26 encl. p.1
 NP 62-157 ✓
 NP 64-175-2416-347
 NP 64-200-1842.79 p.19
 F 64-1346 p.13
 NP 64-200-246-356 b1
 ST 64-370X p.215 ✓

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NP 64-5000-1728
 NP 64-3001-672
 NP 65-569-504X
 NP 65-8046-7021
 NP 65-130092-1002 NP
 NP 65-31284-96, 99, 135-151
 NP 65-1512
 NP 65-137193-246-2
 NP 65-138696-476X NP
 NP 65-40605-344, 363
 NP 65-46383-533
 NP 65-46546-1
 NP 65-48481-2
 NP 65-50174-3
 NP 65-50924-31
 NP 65-54935-1
 NP 65-56402-248 p.79
 NP 65-56844-22 p.11
 NP 65-58707-105 encl. p.10
 NP 65-58839-14 ✓
 NP 66-860341-34-652

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Subj: Ma Pamei Ching Tai Shek

Supervisor _____ Room _____

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~~NP 100-344130-25~~
~~NP 100-344753-358~~ encl p 54, 56,
~~NP 100-347501-1~~
~~NP 100-356137-13~~
~~NP 100-356214-9~~ encl p 126,
~~NP 100-360281-1~~
~~NP 100-361369-19-2~~ slash Stan
~~4-7-51~~
~~NP 100-361758-2~~ NP
~~SI 100-365214-127/29~~
~~Tai Shek Ching / Mrs~~
~~NP 100-267368-284~~

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Subj: Madame Chiang Kai Shek

Supervisor _____ Room _____

R# _____ Date 7-15 Searcher Initial 514FILE NUMBERSERIALChiang, Kai Shek, Mrs.

NP ✓ 105-3989-	1
NP ✓ 105-11958-	55 p 33
NP ✓	67 p 10
NP ✓ 105-12911-	31
NP ✓ 105-13673-	1
NP ✓ 105-15818-1	17 p 49
NP ✓ 105-20260-	15
NP ✓ 105-25679-	6
NP ✓ 105-361361-	5 p 6
NP ✓ 105-41841-	411 ✓
NP ✓ 109-12-234	189 p 6
NP 109-12-246-	1 ✓
NP ✓	145 X 1 p 6
NP ✓	379
NP ✓	513
NP ✓	A-4/16/46 Dr. Shao
NP ✓	A-12/15/48 Enc. Star
NP ✓ 110-6-246-	126
NP ✓ 121-23278-	267 X 12 p 350
1	686, 822, 2452
NP 121-2489-110	Encl 3 p 5
NP ✓ 121-4089-110	Encl 3 p 5
NP ✓ 121-22998-71	p 22
NP ✓ 124-1310-	6
NP ✓ 128-1353-	1 X p 27

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7-15, 1957

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<input type="checkbox"/>	Nonsubversive References Only
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Type of Search Requested:

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Subject Madame Chiang Kai Shek (12/1/19)

Birthdate & Place _____

Address _____

Localities

R# _____ Date 7-15 Searcher Initials S230

FILE NUMBER SERIAL

Chiang, Kai Shek

(Mrs. & Madame dd)

NP 61-6580-9 b1

NP 62-73361-361

SI 64-200-181-236012

between _____ (15)

93 81-7690-29

NP 94-3-4-351-4

NP 94-8-350-724

NP 100-267360-382p37, 44.

NP 714

NP 100-342408-23p15, 16

NP 100-361369-a-

Supp 100-344130-52p2, 11, 14, 15, 18, 24-28.

NP 100-344130-52p2, 11, 14, 15, 18, 24-28.

NP 100-344753-388, 54, 56

NP 105-12911-31

NP 105-13913-51p13, 21, 32-34,

41, 42. (7)

105-15818-2

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NUMEROUS REFERENCE

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SEARCH SLIP

Subj: Mrs. Chiang Kai Shek

Supervisor _____ Room _____

R# _____ Date 7-15 Searcher Initial S30

FILE NUMBER

SERIAL

Super
p96 105-41841-1

Super
p96 109-12-246-a - D.W.
4-16-46

NP 109-12-257-5

Chiang Kai Shek Mrs.

NP 64-2501-710K

Kai Shek

NP 65-63526-4

(war)

Shek, (Mrs) Chiang Kai

Super
p97 100-342408-23p15,16

(war)

Shek, Mrs Chiang Kai

LT 64-2501-710K

(war)

Shek, Chiang Kai (Mrs)

LT 62-771849 I

NP 100-267360-714

Super
p93 106-24628-3430p7Super
p96 109-12-246-379

(Mrs)

NP 62-77787-246-149

Super
p96 105-12911-31

(war)

Shek, Chiang Kai

NR

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DO-6

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
August 21, 1958

12:30 pm

[redacted] who previously has called this office in connection with matters in the interest of Madame Chiang Kai-Shek, telephoned from Beverly Hills, California.

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. Belmont _____
Mr. Mohr _____
Mr. Nease _____
Mr. Parsons _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tamm _____
Mr. Trotter _____
Mr. Jones _____
Mr. W.C. Sullivan _____
Tele. Room _____
Mr. Holloman _____
Miss Holmes _____
Miss Gandy _____

[redacted] said the World Affairs Council, with the aid of [redacted] is planning a reception to honor Madame Chiang in Los Angeles on August 27th.

Numerous prominent members of the American Bar Association are invited and the sponsors are very anxious to have Mr. Hoover accept an invitation, also.

[redacted] asked where a telegram of invitation could be addressed to Mr. Hoover and was given the address of the Los Angeles Office.

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cc - Telephone room; [redacted]

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Mr. Tolson ✓
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Nease
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Trotter
Mr. Jones
Mr. W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Mr. Holloman
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

September 24, 1958

The attached copies of addresses by
Madame Chiang Kai-shek before the
American Bar Association and 8-28-58
the American Legion Auxiliary 9-3-58
were sent to the Director from

Addresses before

[Redacted]

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No reference is made to the Director
FBI in the speeches.

Attachment
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2 ENCLOSURE
EX-108
REC-10

REC-10 62-71649-42
EX-108 SEP 25 1958
File
No copy
See Serial 91-2/58
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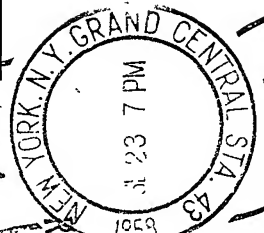
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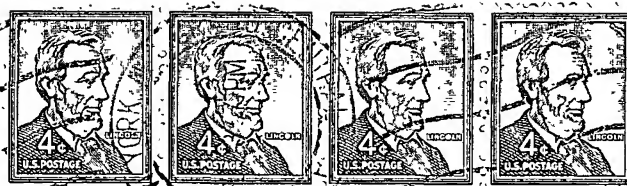
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The Honorable
J. Edgar Hoover
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Director
9/24/58
Ed. J. [illegible]



108
REC-10
ENCLOSURE
62-71649-49
14 SEP 25 1958
CRIMINAL REC.

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FOR RELEASE
AUGUST 28, 1958

UNDIFFERENTIATED OPTIMISM

An address delivered before the American Bar Association
Convention in Los Angeles, California, August 28, 1958

by

Madame Chiang Kai-shek

I accepted your kind invitation to speak to this Convention with trepidation and diffidence because I am fully conscious of the overpowering aggregate composed of some of the world's best minds which are congregated within these four walls. The American Bar Association, I understand comprises some 100,000 members situated in every part of these United States. Besides, many distinguished associates of your profession from abroad have also come to attend this Convention.

Schooled in erudition and training that take pride in incisiveness of thinking and language, lucid in the sizing up and presentation of complicated situations, persuasiveness of speech and lightning quick rebuttal in the forensic art backed by prowess of deft and convincing logic, these are some of the unsailable attributes of this audience. Faced with this colossal array of keen and scholarly minds I feared that for me even to attempt to address you would seem ludicrous if not Falstaffian, and that anything I had to say would savor of the pedestrian and the prosaic. But speak to you today I will, for here is the occasion to secure confirmation and guidance in my own thinking on today's world problem through your considered counsel.

It is perhaps your "Title" to borrow a legal maxim: "Qui prior est

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ENCLOSURE

62-71649-47

tempore potior est jure" to have me who is interested in law to appear before you but it is also your misfortune to bear now with me, a layman, who is unlettered and purblind in law. I can only plead that I have a measure of common sense and a commonplace knowledge of the philosophy of law upon which the juridical is founded.

Some thirty years ago in my reading I came across, quite inadvertently, ~~upon~~ a definition by Ulpian of the science of law as "the knowledge of things human and divine, the science of the just and the unjust." The words human and divine, just and unjust, attracted my thinking with lingering attention. And later from a lawyer friend I learned that this definition was quite well-known and often quoted. At about that time I became a member of China's lawmaking body -- the Legislative Yuan. Curiosity as well as interest led me to do more reading on the philosophy of law.

I re-read Aristotle's politics. Such ideas that the State exists for the good life, that law is the true sovereign of States, that governments are the servants of law and that there is a fundamental difference between the lawful monarch and the tyrant who governs by arbitrary will took on new if not portentous meaning. But the Aristotelian identification of reason with law, at a cursory glance, seemed a trite truism. It was not until a full realization dawned upon me that, in the twilight of the inner mind, grievances -- imaginary as well as real -- can be nursed to diabolic fruition, and this is what would come to pass if reason were not harnessed by law. Unless law becomes a regulative ideal or norm of social relations, society must perforce be in turmoil.

To quote Cicero: "Law is the highest reason implanted in nature which commands those things which ought to be done and prohibits the reverse." Down

through the ages from authoritative writings of such Roman lawyers as Gaius, Modestinus, Papinian, Julianus, and the Christian Fathers to the Institutes of Justinian all concurred in effect with Bracton's dictum: "There is no king where will rules and not law, " and nothing unjust can be called just. Pindar's song that law is king of all is as true today as it was when he first sang it.

I have ^{discussed} ~~dismissed~~ at unconscionable length my own gleanings and musings on the fundamental foundation upon which society must be based. To my untutored mind, I hope that this delineation of the notion of law is correct. On this I wish your affirmation.

Now I shall go on to home ground. I know that you will agree with me when I say that to every serious thinker in politics the principle which underlies and governs every form of authority of the State is based on principles of law, be they civil, criminal or administrative laws. As lawyers and Titans of thought aside from your immediate concern in municipal and corporation laws your first priority project must be in making world law a reality as a basis for world peace. This is indeed what all sane and sober men and women today hope and pray for. Being sane and sober we must take into consideration our opposite numbers with whom we are dealing. In a word, our opposite numbers today are the states comprising the Communist world. And here is a sample of their typical thinking: "The imperialist forces are the enemy of peace, democracy, national independence and socialism. They have knocked together aggressive military and political blocs and dotted the world with their military bases and are interfering more and more rudely in the internal affairs of other countries."

Reading or hearing these words spoken one would think that this is a part of an ultimatum declaring war on some nation and its ally or allies.

Actually it is from the Khrushchev-Mao joint communique of August 3rd castigating two countries, one of which maintains diplomatic relations with Russia while the other maintains diplomatic relations with both Russia and the Chinese Communist regime. The words "imperialist forces, enemy of peace, democracy, national independence" as applied to the United States and the United Kingdom sound as if they came straight from Hitler in his most frenetic moments or part of it from Moliere's brilliant satire on a parasitic hypocrite. Are we willing to be assigned by Russia to play the role of the benefactor Orgon to the ingrate Tartuffe? The insidious Khrushchev-Mao diatribe is impregnated with violence as well as with malice of forethought.

Rudeness per se is already a form of anti-social conduct; sticking a proverbial stiletto in the back of the opponent with one hand while shaking hands with him with the other is certainly not maintaining minimum urbane amenities, let alone behaving in accordance with diplomatic deportment in any language. As to "British imperialism" in the Middle East today, I am constrained to say that the tenor of responsible British opinion regards a Mid-East settlement at any price as an imperative. In fact some Britishers make no bones of making virtue of this advocated necessity! If this is imperialism as the Russian and Chinese Communists call it, I must say that this is indeed a novel breed of imperialism. Fortunately there are still men of perception who are in power in England like Mr. Macmillan who, speaking in Parliament on the situation in Jordan on July 17th, stated: "Legally there can be no doubt that we were absolutely justified in acceding to the Jordanian request. Morally I would say that we were bound in honor to go to the help of a small and friendly country whom we had helped so much in the past."

The Russian and Chinese Communists in direct and indirect aggression

ever since victory in Europe and victory over Japan have all the traits of dastardly cut-throats and brigands. Here I am reminded of St. Augustine's comments in "De Civitate." After discussing the comparative advantages of great dominions and of living in peace and goodwill with one's neighbors, St. Augustine drew a comparison between a band of robbers and pirates and a kingdom. The point of distinction is that a kingdom has the quality of justice.

This basic concept also holds true in the writings of the Roman lawyers, the Christian Fathers, and the Sachsenspiegel, the Schwabenspiegel and Bracton's comments on the immemorial customs of England and Blackstone's 'Commentaries'. I have related very briefly the concept of law on which the whole juridical thinking of the West revolves.

As to the East, let me recapitulate for you briefly its concept of law. In ancient China the emperor was the Son of Heaven. He was Emperor only so long as he held his mandate from Heaven. Once that mandate ceased every individual would have the right to rebel against him. From the ancient sacred Hindu Vedic literature we read: "Law is the king of kings far more powerful than they; nothing can be mightier than Law by whose aid as by that of the highest monarch even the weak may prevail over the strong." Without risking arbitrement, we can say that East or West, the concept of law as the ultima ratio has always remained undisputed, for law by experience is the only authoritative regulator of social relations.

What I have said up to now points to the fact that the important civilizations of the world have, independent of one another, declared for the principle of justice and the pre-eminence of law above all else. What is significant to me is not that the sanctity and pre-eminence of law is recognized by individual nations or civilizations but that justice is a principle of nature -- a principle which lies

behind the idea of all order in the world. Justice as an expression of the universal principle of the law of nature -- the "final and conclusive" principle -- is behind all law and should we be without it, society at large would be a human jungle.

But I have not come here merely to seek affirmation for my own benefit of the basic notions on jurisprudence; nor have I come to make a disquisition before this learned gathering. To every serious thinking man law and order, the underlying principle of every form of authority, is the inviolable and inviolate principle of justice. Ever more so is this true in this fusion and fission age of weapons when it is no longer sufficient merely to keep law and order within national boundaries, for the intercontinental missiles and long-range planes and atomic-driven ships-of-war make light of man-made territorial limits. Therefore it behooves us to think on an international scale and to control our actions on a world-wide basis. But can we have universal law and order when we depart from or compromise with the moral principle on which the pattern of our society, nay, our decent survival depends?

We call ourselves civilized and we advocate the use of moral force to condemn international wrong. Yet at the first sign of threat and onslaught of violence we forego our principles as well as our moral right to excoriate the evil and the evildoer. Can this state of being and line of action bring world peace? Has justice ever been replete or vindicated when law compromised with the guilty?

Again when economic interests are involved there are some who would sing a tune of convenience, acting contrary to their conscience. But has any lasting good ever resulted from forsaking principles? And has any real benefit ever been derived from such a course? Munich, the placating of the Japanese war lords in China, Yalta, Korea, and the aftermath events following

World War II in the face of Communist indirect aggression are evidences of political folly.

Today the catchword is the ilk of another brand. The clamor for trade with the Communists rises with ever-frequent clangor and urgency almost everywhere and is entertained in the mistaken belief that in the new Russian empire lies a great new untapped market. Let us for the moment turn from a discussion of morality and the principle at stake, and take a look at some incontrovertible statistics and see how they stack up. The volume of world trade of 1957 is the largest we have on record *in recent years.* and therefore I shall use these trade figures as a basis for illustration.

The whole non-Communist world in 1957 managed to sell to the Communist world \$2,936,000,000 worth of goods. In return the non-Communist world bought \$3,136,000,000 worth of goods from the Communists. All told the Soviet market constitutes less than 2.9 percent of total world trade. This small volume of trade between the Communist and the Free World areas suggests that cutting off this trade would deal the Communist group of countries a severe blow for it means the difference between having desperately needed supplies or none of these items at all, whereas the Free World can well do without what it imports from the Soviet countries.

Soviet industries need for their manufacture wool, rubber, cotton, certain types of oil and other vital raw materials that only the non-Communist world can supply in large volume. Even more they need machine tools, electric generators, machinery, precision instruments, without which the Communist world would find it difficult to operate efficiently. Thus to Communist countries this 2.9 percent of total world trade is of vital importance.

Now let us see what the Russian imperialist empire can offer in

reciprocity.

The Russian imperialist empire in return can supply chiefly grain, timber, furs and manganese. But with every passing year the quantity of grain and timber that can be spared for the non-Communist world is shrinking because of their own growing population and the policy of encouraging prolific births. The North American continent does not lack either grain or timber; in fact, it has a large surplus, while deposits of manganese have been located in greater quantity in the Free World areas. As to furs, there are now many substitutes for them and they do not come under the necessity categories.

If we are to examine last year's trade payments between the Free World and the Communist bloc, then we find that the Communists -- not the free countries -- enjoy a favorable balance of no less than \$200, 000, 000. And with time, the trade balance each year will be increasingly in their favor since by the employment of slave labor the Communist bloc, through a policy of dumping, can always undersell the Free World. With such a picture the great potential of the Russian-empire market is a chimera.

I shall give you another picture germane to Communist technique. All over the world Japan has been known as a nation of canny international traders. The Chinese Communists have a healthy respect for capitalist Japan's post-war build-up, and the Chinese Reds had hoped that Japan could be lured into a neutralist status. When this dream was not realized, with one quick about-face, the Chinese Reds, applying customary Communist tactics of interfering with the internal policies of other countries, assailed Premier Kishi of Japan by trying both overtly and blatantly to get the Premier's party defeated in the May elections. Fortunately, the attempt failed. Subsequently seeing Japan's activities in trade, banking, shipping, scholarship technique, science, and diplomacy making progress in

leaps and bounds across Southeast Asia, the Red Chinese regime called for an all-out boycott of Japanese trade and cultural relations. The Reds also suddenly terminated repatriation of some 30,000 Japanese nationals still held in China by the Communists as a result of World War II. Only some 70 Japanese, under assumed names, were shipped back home from the China mainland to foment subversion in Japan. Mao Tse-Tung's propaganda machine which formerly confined itself to attacks on the "idiot Kishi" overnight began recalling Japanese wartime atrocities: "killings, arson, pillage, rape, insulting and beastly activities." The Chinese Communist "People's Daily" labelled Mr. Kishi as a "monopoly capitalist" and condemned his government of "imperialism and militarism." But since the recent Khrushchev-Mao meeting, *among other things,* Moscow has intimated to Mr. Mao not to attack Japan in order to facilitate Russia's subtle wooing of her in various ways such as the re-opening of shipping service with Japan for the first time since World War II.

The painful experience of British merchants and investors ever since British recognition of the Red regime in China is already a well-known story to all of you here. And the most scintillating apologia for this blunder of the then British government cannot in my opinion be bettered than the understatement: "Yes, now we are convinced that it was premature." With prematurity it was galling and disappointing to the British merchants who had built up their business after generations in China. One can well be convinced what conditions will be like when the Chinese Communists become mature!

Such are the wages of undifferentiated optimism.

By having eyes only for transitory and fugacious advantages, the pseudo-realists of today would be trading away their very existence as free peoples for a little lucre that would not ever really help for long the economy of the North American continent. Whatever consumer goods the Communists may buy under

their prepensed cold war-conscious economy would only be the barest minimum and one may be sure that whenever possible these purchases would not be repeated again. The "New York Times" of August 10th reports that the latest issue of the "Planovoye Khozyaistvo" (Planned Economy) has stated:

" . . . Moscow will in future set targets only for total industrial output for a relatively small number of most important commodities." We all know what this implication is. In line with this ukase the Chinese Communists would certainly only buy capital goods or raw materials which Russia for the moment cannot supply and these would be directed towards making the Communists economically autarchic. For these goods one can count on the glad-hand, the big smile, and the munificent fairy god-father approach; but for how long? Only as long as the Soviet world finds the goods indispensable. Many a Hongkong merchant has found this out, alas, too late! The Chinese Communists have also used the power of purchase or desistment from purchase as an economic weapon "hornswoggling" certain trade areas and merchants in order to brow-beat them into submission and toeing the Communist line of the moment whatever it might be. And if the contention that Chinese Communist purchases would bring prosperity into certain areas and industries then would it not be equally true that such prosperity contingent upon Chinese Communist purchase is placed in a most invidious position?

In the fly leaf of Sir William Holdsworth's "History of English Law" appears this apposite quotation from Roger North. I should like to borrow it here:

"To say truth, although it is not necessary for counsel to know what the history of a point is, but to know how it now stands resolved, yet it is a wonderful accomplishment, and, without it, a lawyer cannot be accounted learned in the law."

On the validity of this premiss, " . . . to know how it now stands resolved," honorable gentlemen of the Bar, I would like your considered counsel and guidance.

FOR RELEASE
SEPTEMBER 3, 1958

AMERICAN LEGION AUXILIARY

An address delivered before the American Legion Auxiliary
in Chicago, Illinois, September 3, 1958

by

Madame Chiang Kai-shek

It is with mingled pleasure and concern that I speak today before the American Legion Auxiliary. Throughout these long years of China's struggle against communism the American Legion and its Auxiliary are amongst the comparatively few great organization which have never wavered nor hesitated in their full-hearted support of our cause. When the feet of other groups have stumbled on co-existence, Red China trade, the two-China myth, and cultural exchanges with Chinese Communists, you have never been deceived, and have never for one moment fallen for the fallacies of appeasement. In a fluid world situation you have been veritably a tower of strength for the free world.

Since the early dawn of history men have gone out into the wilds to forage and hunt for food. With the advent of civilization, women as a rule stayed at home, minded the hearths and literally kept the fires going. As civilization evolved to a higher plane, women tended to play a larger and more varied part in life. During the last fifty years women's

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participation in every field of human endeavor has become the rule rather than the exception. It would be impossible for me to mention all the remarkable women in history because not only are their names legion but also because many who have made great and lasting contributions to the world are unknown to us by name but who nevertheless have incised the results of their endeavors on the immortal yet often invisible plaques of achievement. As a woman, I take deep satisfaction in having the signal privilege of speaking to an audience composed of women and, as ^afeminist, I take pride that in a comparatively short period of time women have made such magnificent and rapid strides in a world that was once considered to be "A man's World." We have shown that we are compeers of men in organizational ability, in capacity of thinking, and in making vital decisions, in short, in brain-power ^{though} admittedly not in brawn-power. And should the men claim the last mentioned their sole prerogative, let us not be too difficult about it. So much for facts as well as for badinage.

You have doubtless come to hear me speak in a more serious vein either on what the women of Taiwan, our island bastion, are doing in struggling against communism, or on my own cogitations regarding the pressing situation facing and affecting all of us in the free world. I shall reserve for some future date to report on women's work in Free China since ^{the} present are crucial and critical days for all of us.

Ever since my arrival in the United States, I have been filled with conflicting forebodings and a double sense of tragedy and hope. Because of our attitude in accommodating at all costs, the wily Russian Communist leaders have been able to use "Summitry" conferences both as a sounding board for their intrigues and also to serve as political snares redounding to their advantage. The Communist record to conquer by default, deceit, chicanery, and duplicity surpasses anything we know in history. Except for a few traitors in any country working to further the cause of a foreign power there have never been such wholesale fifth-columnists as there are now in the free world working for a foreign "ism" to subvert their own country constantly and persistently in peace as well as in war. I am only spelling out to you the facts which are too well-known to all of us here. But what is not so well remembered is that a committee of the United States Senate in 1955 listed more than 300 violations of treaties by the Soviet Union in its 37 years of existence. Since that time we can yet add a few more aggressions. The results of these aggressions are the same except that the present Communist regime is more devious in its methods of aggression. The latest example, ^{of subversion,} of course, is Iraq although it has been claimed that it was a revolt entirely inspired from within. This could not have been in the circumstance of Nasser-Soviet intrigue.

Communism has always been and will always be a

ruthless form of social utilitarianism without benevolence and justice. Recent reports from Hongkong say that in Sinkiang, a sparsely populated province in the northwest of China, there are some 60,000 anti-Communist armed partisans. In some of the perennially fertile southern parts of the province of Kiangsu, where the city of Shanghai is situated, there is now an actual shortage of rice in the granaries. More than half a million people are starving at the present moment. I mention the province of Kiangsu because it is a territorial division comparable to a state in this country and well-known to the American public who have travelled in the Far East, but actually this situation of starvation is duplicated many times over in other provinces of Mainland China. In Southern China, reports have it that both men and women in the rural districts are compelled to shave off their hair because of the ostensible Communist purpose of using human hair as fertilizer. To you and to me the thought that a person is not allowed even to decide whether he can keep his hair or not is revolting and repugnant. In the light of the above, it goes without saying what conditions obtain regarding individual freedom and political liberty on the mainland.

It is true that because of overflowing rivers and soil erosion, famine has been one of the banes of China from time immemorial. But the present famine in Kiangsu is man-made and artificial in the sense that wheat and grain which the people raised as their staple foods are regarded by the

Chinese Communists as exportable products to Russia. As a matter of fact, in the world trade picture, both Communist China and Russia, regard any foodstuff as exportable regardless of how much it may be needed to sustain life of the people in China and Russia. One can immediately visualize how impossible the situation really is when grain and rice are in such dearth. Can we, in all good sense, believe that we could expect better treatment than is given to the present-day Russian and Chinese "Serfs" if the free world were conquered? As of today except for the Russian Communist members, the Russian people are the first class "Serfs," the Chinese people are second class "Serfs," and so on down the line depending on the seniority and date of initiation of the countries into the Soviet orbit. And where down the oppressed line would the United States be should she ever be conquered? I shudder to think.

The Communists everywhere show a misanthropic distrust of mankind. One would almost be led to think that they are not of the genus homo-sapiens. This suspicion, we have witness to every day of the year -- year in and year out -- from press reports, graphic book write-ups, communiques, and accounts from refugees who have fled from the iron curtain countries. Hongkong, the only land route of egress from China Mainland has a plenitude of refugees, men and women, who willingly choose destitution and penury in order to breathe free air once more rather than live under the grinding heel of the Communist boot.

The Jack-pudding genius and brazen brashness of Mr. Khrushchev and his kind remind me of the Bandar-log, a race of chattering monkeys and poseurs who never tire of singing their own praise. As children yourselves once, I am sure you must have read Rudyard Kipling. Some of you as mothers today probably have renewed your acquaintance with his works while reading bedtime stories to your children. I quote from The Jungle Book:

"Sore, sleepy, and hungry as he was, Mowgli could not help laughing when the Bandar-log began, twenty at a time, to tell him how great and wise and strong and gentle they were, and how foolish he was to wish to leave them. 'We are great. We are free. We are wonderful. We are the most wonderful people in all the jungle! We all say so, and so it must be true.' They shouted. 'Now as you are a new listener and can carry our words back to the Jungle-people so that they may notice us in future, we will tell you all about our most excellent selves.' Mowgli made no objection, and the monkeys gathered by hundreds and hundreds on the terrace to listen to their own speakers singing the praises of the Bandar-log, and whenever a speaker stopped for want of breath they ^{would} all shout together: 'This is true; we all say so.' Mowgli nodded and blinked, and said 'yes' when they asked him a question, and his head spun with ^{the} noise. 'Tabaqui, the jackal, must have bitten all these people,' he said to himself, 'and now they have the madness. Certainly this is dewanee, the madness. Do they never go to sleep?

Now there is a cloud coming to cover that moon. If it were only a big enough cloud I might try to run away in the darkness. But I am tired."

This little passage is an apt and pertinent description of the posing mannerism of the bouncing or strutting Communist leaders as well as of their sycophant followers. In your mind's eye, I am certain you can picture Mr. Khrushchev speaking his piece on what the Manchester Guardian booklet captioned as "The Dethronement of Stalin" to a session of the Communist party of the Soviet Union on February 25, 1956, with all the Russian satellite ~~M~~owglis, depending on what was called for, nodding their heads in ecstatic or solemn agreement.

The ~~M~~owglis of today are the camptrailers, the jump-on-the-band-wagonites, the traitors to their countries and the unfortunate people who tired, gutless and supine, apathetic and half-believing, listening to the "dewanee" of the Communist line. The misfortune of the free world has been that we in our innate truthfulness and sincerity act according to the best in us while the origin of Communist hypocrisy and deceit has escaped us, so much so that their base ulterior motives and ramifications lie momentarily beyond our ken. Thus by default and un-fair play, if I may so express myself, the Communists gain their end.

An ~~A~~ssociated Press Washington report of August 9th amply shows the twist of the Communist mind. In the flurry of notes between Moscow and Washington, Mr. Khrushchev angrily took cognizance of United States intention during the Lebanon

crisis by saying: "Under the cover and support of American bayonets the emissary of the State Department Murphy is deploying shady activities and interfering without ceremonies (SIC!)* In the internal affairs of Lebanon." Soviet newspapers took up the cue like a pack of barking dogs and promptly dubbed Mr. Murphy as Mr. Morphine.

In the recent news of the Middle East constant mention has been made of the capital of Jordan, Amman. In Biblical days this city was called Philadelphia. I gather that the present American city of brotherly love, Philadelphia, was so named in honor of the old city. This thought brought back to me memories of 1930 when a great play was produced by the theater association of Philadelphia at the Walnut Street Theater. In fact, if my memory serves me correctly, from 1910 to 1930 the famous play "Lysistrata" by Aristophanes was the rage of certain cultural circles. It was produced as a propagandistic work for "Passivism" and the rights of women. At other times, the same play was produced as an operetta of the typical racy comedy in the French manner. But to the discerning intellectual mind "Lysistrata" has a subtler message. It is closer to farce and burlesque; at times ribald and bawdy but not salacious. Foregoing the more profound understanding of the central theme, any effort to obscure the whole play, any refusal to face all the implications would have made the play obscene. Mindful of *(SIC!) - mine

the suggestive overtones of the play, I feel nevertheless that the warning in "The Chorus of Old Men" exhorts belligerently and wonderfully well. I read you the following excerpt:

"Chorus of Old Men"

"Awake, friends of freedom; let us hold ourselves ever ready to act. I suspect a mighty peril; I foresee another tyranny like Hippias'...the whole thing, my friends, is nothing else but an attempt to re-establish tyranny. But I will never submit; I will be on my guard for the future; I will always carry a blade hidden under myrtle boughs; I will post myself in the public square under arms, shoulder to shoulder with Aristogiton;..."

The tyranny of Hippias in modern diabolic form is enveloping us today. It is at its sharpest focus in the Taiwan Straits. The Chinese Reds backed by Russia are making further attempts on the Quemoy - Matsu complex of islands. Through incessant artillery fire and bombardment, the Chinese Reds are trying to cow our spirit and ride rough-shod over the ramparts of the Free World.

If this state of affairs is allowed to continue, and specifically ^{if} the foreign policy pronouncements of the United States are made to look ridiculous in the eyes of the world, then Communist tyranny will ^{over-run and} over-power not only the non-Communist areas of Asia, but in time the Western hemisphere as well; for greed is whetted on success, and the appetite for aggrandizement becomes insatiable when opportunities for its

gratification are presented -- everywhere and anvwhere unchallenged.

I feel strongly that it is a "Chorus of Women" of the Free World -- the concert of feminine effort -- the mothers, wives, sweethearts and daughters who should be exerting our best efforts together with our men-folk towards making this world truly free and unfettered, failing which we have no alternative but to pass behind the hideous shroud of the Communist dark age.

September 22, 1958

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Dear



Your letter of September 16, 1958, has been received, and I certainly appreciate your sending me the copy of Madame Chiang's address. It is good to know that all went well in Chicago.

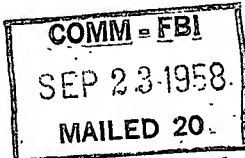
I look forward to receiving copies of Madame Chiang's other speeches and especially to the receipt of the book which you indicated you are sending me. Your thoughtfulness in this regard is indeed gratifying.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

NOTE: [redacted] met the Director on July 25, 1958, and was conducted on a special tour that day.

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Mr. Holloman	<input type="checkbox"/>
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September 16, 1958

The Honorable
J. Edgar Hoover
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Hoover:

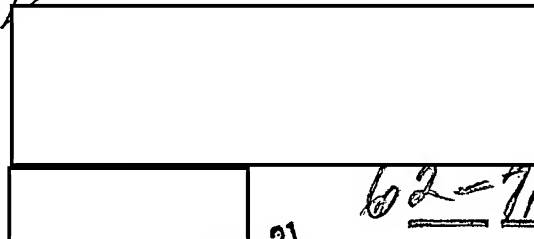
(Madame Chiang Kai-shek)

I am glad to tell you that everything went very well during our trip to Chicago.  was given a very warm reception by the members of the American Legion and Auxiliary. Thanks to you everything went off just fine.

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I am enclosing a copy of the American Legion address for your perusal. In a few days' time I will also forward copies of my Aunt's speeches before the American Bar Association and the American Legion Auxiliary. Later, we are having all of her speeches made during this trip printed in book form. I shall forward you an autographed copy when the time comes.

Yours most cordially,



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FOR RELEASE
SEPTEMBER 4, 1958

AMERICAN LEGION

An address delivered before the American Legion
Convention in Chicago, Illinois, Sept. 4, 1958.

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DATE 7/13/2000 BY 39063 u/s/BCS/MS ① By ① ①
Madame Chiang Kai-shek

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About this time four years ago I spoke to you in Washington and now again I have the honor to attend your Convention. World events in the last four years have changed swiftly and changed mostly for the worse. In Europe every stirring of the fettered peoples bound in serfdom to the new Russian autocracy has been crushed mercilessly and savagely. I refer to the East German, the Polish, and Hungarian uprisings some of which have been fought by freedom lovers with bare hands, staves, and stones against the Draconian cruelty of the Russian overlords. In the Middle East the murder of the pro-West leaders, Faisal, Abdullah Illan, and Nuri As-Said, has dealt a debilitating blow to the structure of the Baghdad Pact- the full implication with its ominous effect has yet to be gauged by the passage of time.

In the last decade nine Arab states have won self-determination, and legitimate Arab nationalism was well on its way to finding every expression within reason. On the other hand, Nasserism has been born and has been growing with ever-increasing impetus in the Middle East. By means of propaganda to stir up mass hysteria in the Arab world, it is on a fierce rampage. Radio

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Cairo through beaming invectives, accusations, and denunciations against the United States and Britain and through the dissemination of lies and slander and through exploiting to the hilt the weapon of deceitful propaganda has gone even beyond the tactics the Nazis employed under the auspices of Goebbels. The slogan of Nasserism is Pan-Arabism.

But let us be quite clear on this point.

Pan-Arabism is not Arab nationalism. Pan-Arabism in its sinister motives is comparable to Pan-Slavism and Pan-Germanism, whereas Arab nationalism is legitimate, for it means freedom and self-determination for Arab nations. To appease Nasser with persuasion, cajolery, gifts, and feigned anger will fail and will lead us to a dead-end, for behind the Egyptian Punch and Judy show is the looming Lucifer of communism which calls the tunes and pulls the strings behind Nasserism just as it does behind the nations espousing neutralism.

Let me give you a sample and you can draw your own conclusion. I quote Mr. Khrushchev: "The Arabs are not Marxists but we hail them. National liberation is the first step." The report did not state whether Colonel Nasser had asked Mr. Khrushchev what the second step will be when "National liberation" is only the first step for the non-Marxist Arabs. It is regrettable indeed that Mr. Nasser in his lust for conquest, self-aggrandizement, and vain-glory is playing into the hands of the scheming, conniving men of the Kremlin by becoming their stooge. Sooner than later Pan-Arabic

leaders will fall like Humpty-Dumptyes, disillusioned and cracked, to be discarded and thrown unceremoniously into the trash bin. When that time comes, then the great tragedy will be that Communist imperialism, without literally firing a shot, will have overrun the whole of the Middle East--the very territory the Russian Czars had eyed covetously for centuries and had tried to gobble up without success.

In the East, communism has immobilized and incapacitated most of these countries with spurious reasoning and scurrilous propaganda by causing them to glory in the queer and slightly "daffy" terminology of neutralism. Man was given reason by God in order that he may think and differentiate between right and wrong. When a question involves specifically right or wrong, it can be answered whether it is right or wrong.

In Southeast Asia are many countries playing with communism. Thinking that they can outsmart the wily Russian Bear, they are really being thick-headed, for they have neither the experience nor the competence to outwit the Russians. In trying to trap the bear, these countries have fallen into the bear-trap.

The Republic of China, which is standing unflinching in the forefront as the sea-wall of the free world against the deleterious and corrupting tide of communism, is being threatened. I refer to what is now taking place in the Taiwan Straits. Because we are inflexible, nay defiant in our stand against communism, the Chinese Reds jumping to attention at the command of Soviet

Russia are raining death and devastation on the outlying islands.

The future of Asia can well be sealed by the events of the Taiwan Straits, while their outcome will surely and inexorably produce a chain reaction in the free world which may decide the destiny of mankind for the millennium.

Should these islands ever fall to the Communists, would you think for a moment that any country will ever believe in the principles which the free world under the leadership of the United States has solemnly enunciated?

If the well-intentioned should still entertain any hope as to a change to sweet reason on the part of the Communist world, let him ponder over what Mr. Khrushchev said on another occasion: "If anybody believes our smiles involve abandoning the teachings of Marx, Engels, and Lenin, he deceives himself badly. Those who wait for that will wait until the shrimp learns to whistle."

The growing panic rumors amongst the Russian people about atomic radiation dangers are causing disquiet to the Soviet authorities and this is one of the many reasons, and not the least of them, why the Russian leaders have resorted to duplicity that makes them smile. Should we look at the other side of their double face, we would see the darkly snarling expression of a man who vaunted that he had weapons that could turn the Sixth Fleet into "Coffins of molten steel for its sailors," and who in anger and mockery dubbed Vice Admiral Brown of the Sixth Fleet, now in the Mediterranean, "A lunatic". I understand that the Admiral

considered this to be a compliment. More power to the Admiral--
I say!

The great humanitarian of our time, Mr. Herbert Hoover who labored so unceasingly for the displaced and famine-stricken peoples of Europe and Asia during and immediately after World War ^{I*}II, said recently on his eighty-fourth birthday: "It required three years before we got Russia back on her feet. When it was all over they gave the entire (American) staff a great banquet in the Kremlin. In the speeches they said, 'We saved seventeen million to twenty million lives.' They presented me with this great diploma. It came in this wooden box and it was signed by all the leading Bolsheviks. It said they would 'Never forget this tremendous service of the American people.'"

Yet after Mr. Hoover's Brussels speech on July 4th when he went to the World's Fair in Belgium as President Eisenhower's personal representative, the editors of "Pravda" and "Isvetzia" savagely attacked him contending that the United States engaged in famine relief in Russia from 1921-1924--an operation that cost seventy-five million dollars--to plant "350 spies for the Capitalists."

How can one talk reason with a regime that lies right and left without batting an eye? How can one have any binding agreements with the leaders who mouth rank slander and publish gross libels? I readily agree with Mr. Hoover that the Russian Communist hordes are "Ungrateful."

Again recently in bouncing fettle the arch mephistopheles of communism said at a Polish Embassy reception in Moscow: "We are living in good times.....We are happy when colonial nations rise up and break up their chains.....Let the imperialists worry for the old, there is nothing left but to die."

It would seem that the arch enemy of the world has truly much to be happy about, for "The ice has broken as it does during spring flood; everything is in turmoil." Through his seeming buffoonery and innate peasant cunning, he has achieved even more than the rigid ungloved mailed fist of Stalin. He has shattered ".....the ramshackle structure of the Baghdad Pact and the Eisenhower Doctrine"; he has undermined the North Atlantic Treaty Organization; he has succeeded in alienating from the United States many of the Central and South American countries; and he has made other countries serve his purpose by stridently clamoring for a short-sighted policy of trading with the Chinese Communists. He has ineffectuated the United States whenever and wherever he could, and he has been remarkably shrewd in his machinations.

There is only one thing in which Mr. Khrushchev has failed miserably, and that is, his desire for another summit conference. While some subscribe to the view that a "talking to" through personal contact will make this juvenile-delinquent-mentality of communism grow up over-night and face its moral and social responsibilities in the community of nations, ~~from all~~ ^{see page 7}

there are, behind the Iron curtain in Asia and Europe countless millions of voiceless people who have learned through bitter experience that there can be no co-existence with Communism. For, Communism is the cancerous growth in the world's body politic that rots away all healthy tissues until death finally overtakes the victim. The only alternative is to have courage enough to slough off the diseased part before it is too late so that healthy and clean tissues will grow back to vibrant life.

The Finns, through their geographical propinquity and centuries of dealing with their northern neighbour, must surely know the Russian makeup. There is an old Finnish saying: "Raw or cooked, the Russian tastes the same." I do not know the Russian character sufficiently so I shall reserve judgement, but I will say, raw or cooked, cold or parboiled, Communism tastes the same.

***** End *****

Jim

December 23, 1958

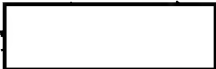
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Dear



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I have received the copy of
Madame Chiang's recent address before the General
Sessions of the American Farm Bureau Federation,
and I appreciate your thoughtfulness in remembering
me with a copy. I found her remarks to be of consid-
erable interest.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

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NOTE: [redacted] met the Director on July 25, 1958, and was
conducted on a special tour that day. He has forwarded
Madame Chiang's addresses in the past. This talk concerns
the Chinese farmers and their plight under Communist domination.

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OFFICE OF DIRECTOR
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

December 19, 1958

Mrs. The attached copy of Madame
Chiang Kai-shek's address before
the General Sessions of the
American Farm Bureau Federation,
December 9, 1958, which was
sent to the Director, makes no
reference to the Director or
FBI.

Attachment
hbb

Mr. Tolson ☒
Mr. Belmont ☐
Mr. Mohr ☒
Mr. Nease ☒
Mr. Parsons ☐
Mr. Rosen ☐
Mr. Tamm ☐
Mr. Trotter ☒
Mr. Jones ☒
Mr. W.C. Sullivan ☐
Tele. Room ☐
Mr. Holloman ☐
Miss Holmes ☐
Miss Gandy ☐

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L. K. KUNG

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ENCLOSURE

HCB

American Farm Bureau Federation
40th Annual Meeting
Boston, Massachusetts

Release to PM Papers
December 9, 1958

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Madame Chiang Kai-shek
General Sessions

Address of Madame Chiang Kai-shek, wife of
Chiang Kai-shek, President of China, before
the General Sessions of the American Farm
Bureau Federation, Symphony Hall, December 9,
1958.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen:

I am quite delighted and much honored to have this opportunity to speak before the fortieth annual convention of the American Farm Bureau Federation and to meet with this large gathering of representatives of the American farm population, for you represent one million six hundred thousand farm families throughout the United States and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico. Engaged as you are in producing the daily food and fodder for men and beasts, thus supplying the basic need of the national economy, you constitute, collectively, the most vital section of the American socio-economic system.

In China, from time immemorial farmers were regarded as the mainspring and mainstay of the social order, and farming was looked upon as an occupation of dignity. Indeed in a land where scholarship and learning are regarded with great deference, the Chinese farmer in the gradation of society ranks next to the literati followed by the artisan or worker and lastly by the merchant or businessman. For centuries past, Chinese farmers were noted for their industry, frugality, perseverance and good nature. Hardworking in times of peace and bounty and resourceful in times of natural calamity and disaster, they were instrumental in preserving and handing down, from generation to generation, a great part of China's social and ethical heritage. They truly served as indispensable, albeit unconscious, catechists of Chinese culture as well as conservators of the farm economy.

Some 47 years ago -- an American agriculturalist, Dr. Franklin Hiram King of the University of Wisconsin, went to China and other parts of the Far East to study agricultural conditions, and after completing his survey, Professor King summarized his observations in a book called Farmers of Forty Centuries. Chinese farmers, as Professor King reminded us, had no less than 4,000 years of experience in the dexterous tilling of the soil!

In an introduction to Professor King's book, Dr. H. L. Bailey wrote, "The first condition of farming is to maintain fertility. This condition the Oriental peoples have met, and they have solved it in their own way. We may never adopt particular methods, but we can profit by their experience."

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ENCLOSURE

Lest I give you the impression that rural China is a picture of bucolic peace and halcyon quiet, let me tell you with profound regret that during the last one hundred years or more -- with the exception of a short period from 1928 to 1937 when China progressed with rapid strides toward the makings of a modern state under the National Government -- Chinese farmers have suffered terrific blows, natural as well as man-made, and have been virtually flooded with misfortune after misfortune. First the Taiping Rebellion of 1850 laid waste many provinces in South and Central China and took 15 years to pacify. Running almost concurrently was the organized plundering banditry known as Nien-Fei. Then came the birth pangs of the Chinese Revolution in 1911, followed by the civil strife amongst the warlords, which necessitated the national unification campaigns from 1925 to 1927, to eliminate warlordism. Soon afterwards, Chinese communism began to rear its ugly head in defiance of the National Government which undertook campaigns of Communist suppression while Japan continued encroachments on Chinese territory. And total war against the Japanese invaders lasted another eight devastating years. Finally to top all the other disasters came the brutal Communist onslaught which, as I shall point out presently, has been aimed at uprooting family life and moral values in their entirety.

During the last century rarely have Chinese farmers as a whole enjoyed many years of continuous peace to carry on farmcraft without interruption in one form or another.

Of all the tragic upheavals China has experienced in her long history, none is more sinister in motive, more remorseless in action and more catastrophic in results than the scourge of Communism that is now being imposed on the millions of people on the China mainland.

No more than ten years ago, the International Communists including their American apologists told the world that the Communist revolt in China came about to improve the lot of the workers and the farmers, and that the Chinese Communists were not Communists at all, but in the coinage of left wing writers, "agrarian reformers." This two-word catch-phrase gained wide currency in world thinking and public usage and converted the gullible to serve Communist purpose. Millions of Chinese, war weary at that time, were also hoodwinked and thought that the Red regime would bring uberty and plenty to the people -- at least to the workers and farmers, if not to all groups of people in society.

Most of these naive wishful-thinkers and pseudo-intellectuals did not remember or care to know, that as early as November, 1926, Stalin had explicitly instructed his Chinese lackeys in these words: "If the proletariat does not put forward a radical agrarian program, it will be unable to draw the peasantry into the revolutionary struggle and will forfeit its hegemony in the national liberation movement." Verily Communism by emphasizing and playing on that part of the impulse-feeling of men's irrationality tries to sway human instincts and creates for the moment a world of make-believe of its choosing!

Through hindsight many people now realize that Red China's agrarian policy is not only the antithesis of felicitous Nirvana on earth but is based on the Marxist pattern of world conquest. The so-called agrarian reform law which the Red Chinese puppet regime adopted in June, 1950, and which it has tried to carry out is not only unsuited to Chinese traditional thought of home and hearth, but is not in concert with the living political and sociological thinking of the world from which the whole modern legal framework has evolved. As Mao Tse-tung himself stated some years ago, the Communist agrarian order of things has been shaped as a political weapon to intensify class struggle rather than as a means of advancement for China.

Less than three years after the Peiping puppet regime had promulgated its agrarian ukase, it vaunted that it had successfully carried out basic land reforms for 90 per cent of the rural population and that "the feudal exploitation system of land ownership has been abolished in the main." It also asserted that due to its land program, "the peasants have become a new and free people, are wearing new clothes and have grain to spare, and their hearts are light and changes for the better are taking place all the time!" Actually, the contrary is the truth.

Using party cadres and high-pressure propagandists, the Red regime arbitrarily divided and classified all farmers into what it conveniently called "rich landlords," "middle peasants," and "poor peasants," and in less than three years pre-empted all the land under its control. The party agents were ever present and constantly emphasized to the villagers that "the misery of the Chinese peasantry is caused by the big landlords who are connected with Chiang Kai-shek and the American imperialists!"

One may well ask how did these Communist "agrarian reformers" alleviate the misery of the farmers? By relieving them not only of their land, draft animals, tools and implements, grains and other foodstuffs, but also their personal belongings such as clothes, furniture, gold trinkets and money. And in the process of carrying out these grotesque agrarian measures, they imprisoned and slaughtered millions of innocent people whom they preferred to label as "oppressive landlords," "rural despots" or just plain "bad elements."

The peasants' unions and peasants' conferences, set up under Communist auspices during the period of agrarian changes were officered by men and women especially chosen for their callousness and brutality. Many of these officers were local ruffians, gangsters and racketeers. The so-called people's courts which made the final decisions on land redistribution and other rural problems were but a crude form of mob rule directed by a member of the district Communist cadre. All of them frequently resorted to methods of torture to extract "confessions" from the "landlords" and "rich peasants," and were never slow in meting out heavy penalties and death sentences to those who stood up even timidly for their rights. In one state alone (Hunan province in 1950), more than 300,000 persons were either killed by Communist controlled mobs, tortured to death or executed within four months

after the Red regime had started its agrarian program. In this barbaric manner, the Communist big and little dictators tried to wipe out popular resistance throughout mainland China. With all their carefully husbanded savings of pre-Communist days wiped out, the tax burdens and other sufferings of the farmers became so unbearable that tens of thousands of them decided it was better to die than to live, and so even the People's Daily of Peiping (Red China's Pravda) at times inadvertantly reported numerous cases of suicide during the years from 1951 to 1953.

For years, the Communist regime has been exhorting the farmers to increase production, but despite all its propaganda and all the pressure it has exerted on the people, it was confronted with what it described as "the blind influx of peasants into the urban areas." Desertions from the countryside were reported by the thousands every day. Even the Red China papers openly complained that "there has been no progress in agro-technology nor in ways for the prevention of natural calamities in the last eight years." The official Communist mouthpiece further said: "With the exception of Party and Chinese Communist Youth League members and a small number of poor peasants, some 364,000,000 farmers or 70 per cent of the total farming population, are either wavering in their loyalty or even antagonistic toward the party and the government." Little wonder it is that besides the large number of merchants and intellectuals who have found it intolerable to live under the Communist dictatorship, farmers and workers on the mainland have been trying to seek refuge in Macao, Hong Kong and Taiwan year in and year out.

Having failed utterly in its agrarian endeavor and in its subsequent two-year effort to increase agricultural production through the formation of collective farms, the Peiping dictatorship has recently taken a still more radical step and is desperately conducting a drive to transform the country into a system of "people's communes," which is still harsher than the "Sovkhozy" of Russia. Its current nationwide campaign to gain total control of Chinese farmers is so frightening and appalling that even the Communist satellites in Eastern Europe seem alarmed and frightened, so much so that an ironical badinage going around Warsaw's coffee shops sums up the fears towards the Chinese Communist program in these words: "Thank God we have the Soviet Union. We are lucky to have a buffer state between us and the Chinese (Communists)."

The people's communes are intended to regiment and check every political, economic, social and military activity of everyone. Each commune is a unit within which the people have no land, no house, no means of production, no private funds, no private life of their own. The farmers have been forced to give up not only their land and farm houses, but also their equipment, including kitchen utensils. The Communist bosses are making sure that "not an inch of metal is left in the people's hands." Instead of living in humble but nonetheless individual homes, the farmers and their families are put in barracks or dormitories. Husbands and wives are formed into labour brigades and are given jobs in different places. Children are taken away from their parents and turned over to state-controlled nurseries

and kindergartens. These stringent measures are even more sweeping, and more severe than the agrarian changes and liquidation of landlords which the Peiping Red regime tried a few years earlier.

All commune members must rise to the sound of drums or cymbals at five o'clock in the morning and participate in mass drills. At seven o'clock they start work in their respective tasks. At noon, they gather in the various communal eating places. Their rationed food consists of rice, some vegetables, but rarely any meat. After the noon meal, they have to work again until dark. Many of them toil as long as sixteen hours a day, besides the hours of drilling. Most of them are deprived of everything but the dirty rags on their aching backs. They are being made slaves because the Communist regime wants to increase national production and to develop mainland China into what Mao Tse-tung in his pratings refers to as "a powerful giant." It is patent that zeal for pure Communism is not the unadulterated motive which inspires the Chinese Reds to this extraordinary crime. They, the cadre, were trained to look upon the safety of the Communist system as a guarantee of personal affluence and security and to be preserved at any cost. They were trained to believe that the top man as their idol justified any sin and every cruelty committed in its worship.

A Chinese scientist trained in the United States but ~~was~~ enticed to return to the mainland, remarked upon his final escape to Taiwan: "The whole country is built on the sufferings of the people. It is hell."

Obviously, the tighter the Red control becomes the harder the Chinese people will fight back. As they are being bled white and squeezed dry by the Communist tyrants, even members of the Communist party have become disillusioned and occasionally find a chance to slip in a word to express their concern openly. Said the Red Chinese Youth Daily of Peiping on September 24 last year: "The Government preaches socialism: Why not simply add a little to our rations? Grain is scarce, certainly, for the state took it all. If the Government loves the masses, it should let them eat more. Government words add little to our diet!"

The reason for this reaction is comprehensible and not far to seek; for Chinese Communism with its single objective has made the supreme end of the state to serve solely the safety and power of one class which becomes inevitably absolute, hence it is warped with sadism and obsession that come only to those possessed.

Across the Taiwan Strait, no more than 100 miles from the southern coast of the China mainland, lies the island of Formosa, or as it is called in Chinese, Taiwan. Here one may see an experiment in rural reconstruction far more effective and an example of farm prosperity far more solid than the Communist fustian claptrap of "agrarian reform." On the island province of Taiwan, where the government of the Republic of China has moved, an effort in solving the land question and in improving rural conditions is being made. With the help of American aid free China has achieved gratifying

results both in land redistribution and in agricultural improvements during the last eight years, and in these ways has enabled the farmers and workers to attain a standard of living higher than any the Reds could bring about -- indeed, higher than that of all Asia except Japan.

And this has been achieved through due process of law, without the bloodshed and violence so characteristic of all Communist agitations,

Briefly, land reform in free China is predicated upon the teachings of Dr. Sun Yat-sen, father of the Chinese Republic, and has the double purpose of enabling the tiller to own land and of balancing the land rights. The land-to-the-tiller program, as carried out in Taiwan and subsequently in Kinmen (Quemoy), is aimed at eliminating the evils of tenant farming and helping the tenants to acquire land and to become independent farmers. The balancing of land rights program strives to remove the abuses that sometimes arise from private holdings and to allow all unearned increments to accrue to, and be used for, the general public.

The Taiwan land reform program began with the enactment in 1949 of the farm rent reduction bill which set a ceiling on farm rent at 37.5 per cent of the annual main crop yield. This was followed in 1951 by the sale of selected public lands to tenant farmers on an installment basis, and in 1953 by the implementation of the land-to-the-tiller program. Prior to 1949, 57 per cent of the farmers owned part or all of the land they tilled. Today, 79 per cent of the farmers who constitute 68 per cent of the ten million people on the island own the land they till.

Because of this improvement in the people's economic status, as well as the progress we have been making in other spheres since 1949, we have made Taiwan a lighthouse of freedom and a living symbol of courage in adversity not only to the hundreds of millions of our own countrymen on the mainland, but also to other peoples throughout Asia. As long as we maintain a rallying center and thus keep the torch of liberty burning, southeast Asia will not be lost to the Communist camp.

Let us always bear in mind that the greatest adversary of Communism in its theory and application is Communism itself. By making the state commensurate with the praetorian guard otherwise known as the cadre the Communists reduce to abject subject-condition all other peoples within its power. Communism cannot and will not admit equality to any other than its own within its ruling class, since the cadre would then cease to dictate and thus would be a contradiction to the very premiss of its existence.

In attempting to perpetuate, Communism identifies itself consciously with the most depraved form of absolutism and tyranny in the hope of crushing at all times the stance of human dignity and in destroying with determination the conscience of men. But history charged with the bounden duty to record fixity, development

and change has shown that the price of freedom has always been paid for with heartbreaking lessons of errors and blunders both of commission and of omission. Yet freedom can be great when there is no consuming diversity within itself to divide it and when there is no need of intimidation to maintain an outward show of unity. For where inherent unity obtains truth will always triumph over force.

When the will to freedom is correlated with corresponding feeling and impulse there is a gathering of energy, of emotion, of conviction and of transcending self-sacrifice; when these are fused into an organized whole moving in a determined direction it is capable of bringing all its force to bear at a focal point with ultimate success. Such is the dedicated aim of free China.

E N D

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

March 24, 1959

On March 14, 1959, [redacted]
[redacted] left the attached copy of a
speech delivered by Madame Chiang Kai-shek at the National War
College on March 5, 1959, which he
had been asked to deliver by.

[redacted] mentioned that, while he is not an official
member of the staff of Madame Chiang, he has had the
honor of her friendship and that of her close associates
for a number of years. He lived in China for a long
period and has been in touch with her, and from time to
time is able to be of assistance to her.

He was thanked for delivering the attached.

The attached speech has been examined by
Mr. Tolson, Mr. Belmont, Mr. DeLoach, and
Mr. Sullivan, and [redacted]

DIRECTOR 340-

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Mr. Belmont ☒
Mr. DeLoach ☒
Mr. McGuire ☐
Mr. Mohr ☐
Mr. Parsons ☐
Mr. Rosen ☐
Mr. Tamm ☐
Mr. Trotter ☐
Mr. Jones ☐
Mr. W.C. Sullivan ☒
Tele. Room ☐
Mr. Holloman ☐
Miss Holmes ☐
Miss G. [redacted]

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ENCLOSURE

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MAR 25 1959

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NATIONAL WAR COLLEGE

Speech by
H. E. Madame Chiang Kai-shek
delivered at
National War College
March 5 1959.

DEDICATED FIRMNESS NEEDED

March 5, 1959

IT IS ALWAYS A SIGNAL HONOR TO BE INVITED
TO THE NATIONAL WAR COLLEGE, SINCE THIS INSTITUTION IS
THE HIGHEST GOVERNMENTAL TRAINING CENTER WHICH HAS AS
ITS AIM THE MAKING OF OUTSTANDING CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE
DEVELOPMENT OF MUTUAL UNDERSTANDING AMONG THE MILITARY
SERVICES AND CIVILIAN AGENCIES OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE
UNITED STATES.

ON THE OTHER HAND, I DEEM IT A DUBIOUS PLEASURE
TO BE STANDING ON THIS PODIUM SPEAKING TO A BODY OF
HIGHLY SELECTED MILITARY OFFICERS AND CIVILIAN OFFICIALS
WHO ARE BROUGHT TOGETHER FOR A SYSTEMATIC STUDY OF THE
POLITICAL, MILITARY AND ECONOMIC FACTORS AFFECTING THE
NATIONAL POLICY OF THE UNITED STATES. TO BE MORE
PRECISE -- IF SUCH A THING WERE POSSIBLE, I FEEL BOULEVERSE
IN FACING THIS CONCENTRATION AND ARRAY OF BRILLIANT MINDS
AND EXPERTS WHO ARE HERE TODAY. THEREFORE, IT WAS WITH
MUCH HESITATION AND SOME DELAY THAT I FINALLY ACCEPTED THE

AUG 23 1972

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KIND INVITATION OF GENERAL HARROLD TO COME TO SHARE WITH
YOU SOME OF MY PERSONAL CONCLUSIONS AND INTERPRETATIONS—
BASED ON VERIFIED INFORMATION THAT HAS COME TO MY KNOWLEDGE—
ON THE MOST TAXING PROBLEM CONFRONTING THE FREE WORLD TODAY.

LIMITED TIME DOES NOT PERMIT ME TO INQUIRE
EITHER EXTENSIVELY OR COMPREHENSIVELY INTO EVERY ASPECT
OF THE SUBJECT MATTER I PROPOSE TO SPEAK ON TODAY. I
SHALL CONFINE MYSELF TO A DISCUSSION OF THE CHINESE
COMMUNIST METHODS AND THINKING THAT FRAME THEIR DEALINGS
IN THEIR EXTERNAL POLICY.

DURING WORLD WAR II, THERE WAS A NAZI SONG
WHICH RAN AS FOLLOWS: "THE RICKETY BONES OF THE WORLD ARE
SHIVERING WITH FEAR OF THE GREAT WAR, BUT TO US THIS FEAR
MEANS A GREAT VICTORY. TODAY GERMANY BELONGS TO US,
TOMORROW THE WORLD." ALTHOUGH THE NAZIS IN THOSE DAYS
VAUNTED OF CONQUERING THE WORLD, YET IT MUST BE REALIZED
THAT NAZIISM IN ACTION WAS ESSENTIALLY EUROPEAN AND
TERRITORIAL IN CONCEPT, AND THAT WHATEVER WAS FUROR TEUTONICUS,
IT WAS CONFINED TO THE COMPARATIVELY NUMERICAL FEW OF THE
"HERRENVOLK." OUTSIDE OF ITS OWN IMMEDIATE ORBIT THERE

WAS NOT THE FOLLOWING NOR THE REAL MASS IN POPULATION TO
HELP REALIZE THE HITLERIAN AMBITION. THAT WAS ALL OF THE
PAST. TODAY, THE CONCEPT OF CONQUEST OF SOVIET RUSSIA AND
RED CHINA IS WORLD-WIDE AND THESE COUNTRIES DO HAVE THE SUMMARY
ADVANTAGES THAT IMPERIALIST AND NAZI GERMANY LACKED. THE
PATTERNS OF SOVIET RUSSIA AND COMMUNIST CHINA IN WORKING TO
ACHIEVE THEIR GOAL OF WORLD CONQUEST ARE COTERMINOUS FOR
THE PRESENT, IN ITS MAIN ASPECTS, IN THAT THE GEARING OF THE
WHOLE OF THE VAST MAINLAND CHINA IS FOR THIS ONE PURPOSE --
WAR, ON A WORLD-WIDE SCALE WITH THE UNITED STATES AS
ITS CHIEF ANTAGONIST. BUT, THE CONSTANT PROPAGANDA OF
ANTI-AMERICANISM EMOTIONALLY AND PSYCHOLOGICALLY IS A
DOUBLE-EDGED SWORD, FOR IN TRYING TO BUILD UP HATE AND
OBLOQUY AGAINST THE UNITED STATES, THE CHINESE COMMUNISTS
CANNOT BUT CONVEY SIMULTANEOUSLY A PICTURE OF THE
PREPONDERANT STRENGTH AND POWER OF THE COLOSSUS -- THE
UNITED STATES. TO CIRCUMVENT THIS DIFFICULTY, "A
PREVENTIVE MEDICINE" IN COMMUNIST PRACTICE MUST BE FOUND.

THIS SO-CALLED REMEDY CONSISTS OF FIRST, THE GRANDIOSE PROPAGANDIZING OF "UNITED STATES" WEAKNESSES" -- IMAGINED OR REAL. THESE ARE ASSIDUOUSLY REPORTED AND MAGNIFIED THROUGH THE COMMUNIST MEDIA OF COMMUNICATION TO THE PEOPLE. FOR EXAMPLE, THE AFTERMATH OF SCHOOL INTEGRATION IN THE SOUTH SUCH AS IN LITTLE ROCK IS GIVEN FULL PLAY. THE WIDESPREAD BANE OF GANGSTERISM, THE DOINGS OF THE MAFIA AS REVEALED IN THE APALACHIN EPISODE, THE CORRUPTION OF THE POLICE ON LOCAL LEVELS, THE EVILS OF ORGANIZED GAMBLING, RACKETEERING, HOODLUMS AND MOBSTERS, THE SALACIOUS REPORTS ON PROSTITUTION, THE ACTIVITIES OF THE ERSTWHILE KU KLUX KLAN AND THE DYNAMITING OF SCHOOLS AND PLACES OF WORSHIP, AND THE VIOLENCE IN ROBBERY, MUGGING AND JUVENILE DELINQUENCY ARE ALL MAGNIFIED AND PRESENTED WITH A PARTICULAR COMMUNIST SLANT. SECOND, THE "EXORCISATION" THROUGH VARIOUS WAYS OF "PRO-AMERICAN" FEELINGS AND SENTIMENTS OF CHINESE WHO HAD IN THE PAST ANY CONTACT, HOWEVER SLIGHT, WITH AMERICANS. THIRD, THE "DOWNING" AND DENIGRATION OF "FEAR AMERICA" COMPLEXES HELD BY SOME OF THE PEOPLE ON THE MAINLAND.

TO CONSOLIDATE AND STABILIZE THEIR POLITICAL POWER
INTERNALLY, THE CHINESE COMMUNISTS INSTITUTED "MOVEMENTS"
CALCULATED TO KEEP THE PEOPLE IN PERPETUAL FEAR MENTALLY
AND IN CONSTANT EXHAUSTION PHYSICALLY. THE MOVEMENTS OF
SO-CALLED ANTI-REVOLUTIONARIES, THE ANTI-RIGHTISTS, THE THREE
ANTIS, THE FIVE ANTIS, THE NEW THREE ANTIS, THE ANTI-AMERICA,
THE ANTI-HU-FENG, THOUGHT REMOULDING, THE SO-CALLED LAND
REFORM, THE SO-CALLED JUDICIAL REFORMS, THE SO-CALLED MARRIAGE
REFORM LAWS, AND MAO'S MORE RECENT TRAVESTY "LET A HUNDRED
FLOWERS BLOOM, A HUNDRED BIRDS SING" FOLLOWED ONE AFTER
THE OTHER IN RAPID SUCCESSION SO THAT THE PEOPLE HAD NEITHER
COURAGE, TIME NOR STRENGTH TO RESIST THE EVER-TIGHTENING
RING OF THE GARROTING NOOSE. THE METHODS USED IN "TOU CHENG"
OR MUTUAL ACCUSATION RESULTING IN FORCED CONFESSION AND
RIGID REGIMENTATION ARE ALL TOO WELL-KNOWN TO YOU.

TO WIN SYMPATHIZERS FOR THEIR PERIPHERY AS
INSTRUMENTS OF THEIR FOREIGN POLICY, THE COMMUNISTS SEIZE
EVERY AVAILABLE OPPORTUNITY POSSIBLE TO CULTIVATE WHAT IS
KNOWN AS "PERIPHERAL FRIENDS." KUO MO-JO WAS SOUNDLY
BERATED BY CHOU EN-LAI WHEN ^{he} HE REPORTED THAT HE MUFFED THE

CHANCE TO ATTEND THE BI-CENTENARY OF COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY.

JAPAN WAS VISITED SEVERAL TIMES BY MRS. LEE TEH-CHUAN, THE
COMMUNIST MINISTER OF HEALTH. INDIA, PAKISTAN, BURMA

AND INDONESIA WERE VISITED BY MME. SUN YAT-SEN WHO BY THEIR

Communist OWN ADMISSION IS NOT ^a COMMUNIST BUT ^{whom we know,} HAS BEEN MADE USE OF BY

PEIPING AS A USEFUL FAÇADE. CHINESE BUDDHIST LEADERS

WERE SENT TO BURMA AND INDIA, WHILE THEATRICAL TROUPES OF

CHINESE CLASSICAL OPERA UNDER TU CHIN-FANG AND YEH SHENG-LAN

WERE SENT TO PERFORM IN PARIS AND LONDON. A GOODWILL

^MMOHAMMEDAN MISSION UNDER PAO ERH HAN (BURHAN) AND MA HUNG-PING

WAS SENT TO EGYPT AND OTHER MOSLEM COUNTRIES OF THE NEAR

EAST WHILE CHU NAN-T'U, CHAIRMAN OF THE COMMUNIST MUTUAL

AID AND CULTURAL COMMISSION UNDERTOOK A VISIT TO SOUTH

AMERICA WITH A LARGE ACCOMPANIMENT OF ACTORS AND ACTRESSES.

THE CHINESE COMMUNIST FOREIGN POLICY IN ACTION

TOWARDS THE FREE WORLD AND PARTICULARLY TOWARDS THE UNITED

STATES IS BUILT ON A MIXTURE OF BLUFF, UNREASON, DAUERY,

CUNNING AND HYPOCRISY. THESE ARE NOT MERELY ^{words} ~~terms~~ THAT

ARE STRUNG TOGETHER FOR WANT OF A PICTURESQUE DESCRIPTION.

I AM SURE THAT YOU, TOO, ARE FAMILIAR WITH MANY OF THE COMMUNIST

TECHNIQUES WHERE THEY SINGLY OR IN A GROUP APPLY. ANYONE GIVING SOME THOUGHT AND ATTENTION TO COMMUNIST DIPLOMATIC OFFENSIVES WILL HAVE NOTICED THAT THE COMMUNISTS ASSUME STRONG PROPELLING FORCE WITHOUT SEEMING REGARD FOR THE FINAL OUTCOME. IT IS A PREFERRED TACTIC FOR THE COMMUNISTS TO INITIATE IN NEGOTIATIONS A SET OF PROBLEMS TODAY, THEN INITIATE ANOTHER SET OF UNCORRELATED PROBLEMS TOMORROW, UNMINDFUL WHETHER THE FIRST DEMARCHE OR PROBLEM HAS REACHED A STAGE OF SETTLEMENT, HOWEVER PROVISIONAL OR TEMPORARY. THIS IS BASED UPON THE BELIEF THAT DIPLOMATIC ONSLAUGHTS SHOULD BE MANY PRONGED AND THEY COME INTO PLAY FOR THE "PRESTIGE" VALUE CREATED BY THE PROPAGANDA GIVEN TO THEM. IT IS ALWAYS THE COMMUNIST AIM TO CREATE AN ATMOSPHERE AROUND THE CONFERENCE TABLE OF ANIMOSITY, INTRANSIGENCE, ANXIETY AND SUSPICION AMONG THE CONFEREES, SO THAT SOON RECRIMINATIONS AMONGST THE FREE WORLD MEMBERS WILL COMPEL ^{THEM} ~~THEIR ENEMIES~~ TO MAKE PROLONGED INTERMINABLE PUBLIC "EXPLANATIONS" WHILE THE COMMUNISTS SIT BACK TO ENJOY THE DISCOMFORTURE AND THE FRUSTRATION THEY HAVE CREATED. "EXPLANATIONS" BY WESTERN LEADERS SIGNIFY TO THE CHINESE COMMUNISTS THAT THEY HAVE SO

SUCCEEDED IN PUTTING THE WEST ON THE DEFENSIVE PSYCHOLOGICALLY THAT THEY WOULD SOON "CONDITION" THOSE LEADERS ^{TO} IN THEIR PURPOSE. THIS TECHNIQUE IS USED NOT SO MUCH "TO SHOW OFF," AS TO CONFUSE THE WEST IN VALUES AND PERSPECTIVE; -- IN SHORT TO MAKE MINOR MATTERS TAKE ON MOMENTOUS IMPORT AND CONVERSELY TO REGARD ESSENTIALS THAT HAVE A PERMANENT BEARING AS OF LITTLE CONSEQUENCE.

THE SECOND TECHNIQUE IS TO KEEP THE WEST GUESSING AND GUESSING WILDLY AS TO THEIR GAME RECENTLY TYPIFIED IN THEIR ATTACK ON QUEMOY AND MATSU. WHILE LAYING DOWN A POLITICAL SMOKE SCREEN BEFORE THE WEST, THEY THEMSELVES MAINTAIN A UNITY OF AIM AND PURPOSE WHICH IS UNCOMPLICATED BY INTERPELLATIONS, QUERIES AND PUBLIC CENSURES THAT ARE PART AND PARCEL OF OUR FRAME OF SOCIETY AND GOVERNMENT. SO MUCH SO IS THEIR TOTAL DISREGARD OF WHAT IS KNOWN TO US AS PUBLIC OPINION THAT THEY TAKE LIGHTLY THE GRAVE ^INDICTMENT OF FACTS AGAINST THEM.

ANOTHER OFTEN-USED CHINESE COMMUNIST TECHNIQUE IS THAT OF DIVISION IN BOTH INTANGIBLE AND TANGIBLE FORMS. BRITAIN THROUGH THE CENTURIES HAS ACQUIRED A REPUTATION FOR

ADVANTAGEOUS NEGOTIATIONS, A FACT IN WHICH MANY BRITISHERS
HAVE TAKEN INORDINATE PRIDE AKIN ALMOST TO PERSONAL
ACHIEVEMENT. BY PLAYING ON BRITISH^{AIN'S} SENSITIVITY FOR HER
PRESENT SECONDARY POSITION IN FREE WORLD AFFAIRS AND REMINDING
HER THAT HER POSITION OF LEADERSHIP HAS BEEN WRESTED FROM
HER BY THE UNITED STATES, THE CHINESE COMMUNISTS STRIKE AT
BRITISH AMOUR-PROPRE, MILITATING TO THEIR ADVANTAGE SO THAT
BRITISH POLICY HAS BECOME IN MANY RESPECTS THEIR UNWITTING
VANGUARD. ON THE TANGIBLE SIDE, BY DANGLING THE BAIT OF
Commerce
~~TRADE~~ WHICH BRITAIN NEEDS AND WANTS, THEY BELIEVE THAT THEY
CAN CONTINUE TO HAVE BRITAIN PLAY ON THEIR SIDE THROUGH
SUBTLE MANEUVRES, INSINUATIONS AND WELL TURNED THREATS COUPLED
WITH THE LUCRATIVE ECONOMIC REWARD RESULTING FROM TRADE.

THE UNITED STATES AS LEADER OF THE FREE WORLD IS
IN THAT UNALTERABLY INVIDIOUS POSITION WHICH THE COMMUNISTS
MUST ATTACK PERSISTENTLY AS THEIR PRIMARY TARGET. THE
REASON FOR THIS IS TWO-FOLD. FIRST, THE FREE WORLD IS

LIKENED BY THE CHINESE COMMUNISTS TO A SNAKE. IN COMMUNIST
language,
~~PARLANCE~~, IN DESTROYING THE REPTILE ONE SHOULD STRIKE AT
ITS CRANIAL PART, WHICH IS THE UNITED STATES. SECOND,

CHINESE COMMUNISM, FOR THAT MATTER COMMUNISM AT LARGE, IN ORDER TO SUSTAIN ITSELF MUST DRAW INNER STRENGTH AS WELL AS FURTHER EXTERIOR UNITY BY CHANNELING ALL DISGRUNTLED FEELING, VITUPERATION AND HATRED FOR THE REGIME ON THE HEADS OF OTHERS.

MOREOVER, THE CHINESE COMMUNISTS BELIEVE THAT TURNING THE UNITED STATES INTO A WHIPPING BOY EVERY TIME IT SUITS THEIR PURPOSE TO DO SO HAS PAID OFF WITH HANDSOME DIVIDENDS. CHOU EN-LAI HAS SAID IN PRIVATE ON MORE THAN ONE OCCASION TO THE COTERIE OF HANGERS-ON OF THE VARIOUS SO-CALLED "POLITICAL PARTIES" NOW LIVING ON SUFFERANCE UNDER THE COMMUNIST AEGIS THAT THE PANMUNJON CEASE FIRE CAME ABOUT AT THE TIME WHEN THE CHINESE COMMUNISTS NEEDED A BREATHNER. THE IMPASSE OF DIEN BIEN PHU RESULTED IN RED FAVOR IN THAT THE CHINESE COMMUNISTS WERE GIVEN ENTREE TO THE FOREIGN MINISTERS CONFERENCE IN GENEVA WHILE THE DETENTION OF AMERICANS IN CHINA FORCED THE UNITED STATES TO INSTITUTE TALKS ON THE AMBASSADORIAL LEVEL IN GENEVA BETWEEN JOHNSON AND WANG PING-NAN. ALL THESE "DIPLOMATIC VICTORIES" ARE ATTRIBUTABLE TO WHAT CHOU CALLED "ANTI-AMERICANISM DRIVES."

COUNTRIES WHICH FANCY THEMSELVES TO BE NEUTRALISTS
WITH INFLATED SELF-IMPORTANCE, ARE LOOKED UPON BY THE
CHINESE COMMUNISTS WITH PATRONIZING CONTEMPT AS MARIONETTES
OR ~~A GENRE OF ZOOLOGICAL IMAGERY~~ ^{and} "RUNNING DOGS OF
IMPERIALISM." OTHER ASIAN COUNTRIES WITH NEWLY WON
INDEPENDENCE RECEIVE A SMOTHERING SHOW OF GOODWILL. AMONGST
THOSE MEN FROM COUNTRIES WHICH FIT THE ABOVE MEASUREMENTS
ARE MR. NEHRU OF INDIA, PRESIDENT SUKARNO OF INDONESIA,
U NU OF BURMA, THE CROWN PRINCE OF YEMEN, THE PRIME MINISTER
OF AFGHANISTAN AND MR. DAVID MARSHALL OF SINGAPORE.

ALL THESE NOTABLES, ACCORDING TO THEIR GRADATION
OF IMPORTANCE IN COMMUNIST EYES, RECEIVED OFFICIAL AND
MAMMOTH WELCOMES FROM TWO TO THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND PEOPLE
SERVING LITERALLY AS A WELCOMING COMMITTEE LINING THE STREETS
FROM THE AIRFIELD TO THEIR DESIGNATED ABODES. ON
INTERNATIONAL LABOUR DAY OR OCTOBER 1ST, THE CHINESE COMMUNIST
NATIONAL HOLIDAY, USUALLY SIX OR SEVEN THOUSAND FOREIGN
GUESTS, MOSTLY RUSSIANS AND REPRESENTATIVES FROM SATELLITE
COUNTRIES ARE INVITED TO A REVIEW OF HALF A MILLION TROOPS
WITH A COMPOSITE OF UNITS OF THE PARA-MILITARY YOUTH CORPS,

OF STAKHANOVITES, OF ATHELETES OR OF OTHER UNITS AT THE

PARADE GROUNDS OF PEIPING'S TIEN AN ^{MEN} MAH, COMPARABLE TO

MOSCOW'S RED SQUARE. ^{THE VISITORS} AMONG THEM LORD ATTLEE ALSO HAD THE

DUBIOUS HONOR OF BEING THUS ENTERTAINED. THE COMMUNIST

PURPOSE ^{here} AS ALWAYS WAS TO IMPRESS -- TO PLAY ON "EMOTIONALISM."

IN THE CASE OF LORD ATTLEE THE DISPLAY WAS CALCULATED TO

IMPRESS AS WELL AS TO INSINUATE A THREAT. THE CHINESE

COMMUNISTS BELIEVE THAT THE BRITISH ARE GREAT REALISTS AND

OPPORTUNISTS AND THAT POLITICAL PRINCIPLES WITH THE BRITISH

ALWAYS PLAY A VERY SUBORDINATE ^A ROLE. THE MEMBERS OF THE

LABOUR PARTY OF ENGLAND ARE SNEERINGLY REGARDED AS INEPT

CHILDISH AMATEURS PLAYING AT PSEUDO-SOCIALISM.

PARADOXICALLY ENOUGH, THOSE NON-COMMUNIST INTERNATIONAL

FIGURES WHOM THEY PUBLICLY PRAISE, MEN LIKE NEHRU, U NU AND

SUKARNO ARE PRIVATELY SCORNEED. NEHRU IS REFERRED TO AS

"INDU AH SHAN" WHO WANTS TO PLAY THE OPPORTUNIST." NOW,

"INDU AH SHAN" IS A TERM USED BY ^{any} THE CHINESE IN THE FOREIGN

CONCESSION DAYS TO REFER TO THE INDIAN SIKH POLICEMEN. IT

BEARS OVERTONES OF GOOD NATURED CONTEMPT FOR THE "LACKEYS"

OF THE IMPERIALISTS. FOR HIS PAINS IN BENDING OVER BACKWARDS

TO PLEASE ONCE UPON A TIME MR. NEHRU IS NOW IN THE DOG HOUSE

WITH MOSCOW. ^A ~~THE FIRST~~ SOVIET ATTACK ON MR. NEHRU SINCE ~~THE~~

~~DEATH OF STALIN~~ OCCURED IN THE DECEMBER, 1953, ISSUE OF THE

"WORLD MARXIST REVIEW" (PROBLEMS OF PEACE AND SOCIALISM).

IT WAS IN THE FORM OF A REPLY TO AN ARTICLE ENTITLED "THE

BASIC APPROACH," ^{by} BY THE INDIAN PRIME MINISTER, ^{and} PUBLISHED LAST

AUGUST IN THE "ECONOMIC REVIEW," THE FORTNIGHTLY JOURNAL OF

THE ALL-INDIA CONGRESS COMMITTEE. IN HIS ARTICLE, MR. NEHRU

STATED: "IN SPITE OF ITS APPARENT SUCCESSES, COMMUNISM

FAILS PARTLY BECAUSE OF ITS RIGIDITY, BUT, MORE SO, BECAUSE

IT IGNORES CERTAIN ESSENTIAL NEEDS OF HUMAN NATURE. THERE

IS MUCH TALK IN COMMUNISM OF THE "CONTRADICTIONS" OF

CAPITALIST SOCIETY AND THERE IS SOME TRUTH IN THIS ANALYSIS.

BUT WE SEE THE GROWING CONTRADICTIONS WITHIN THE RIGID

FRAMEWORK OF COMMUNISM ITSELF. ITS SUPPRESSION OF INDIVIDUAL

FREEDOM BRINGS ABOUT POWERFUL REACTIONS. ITS CONTEMPT FOR

WHAT MIGHT BE CALLED THE MORAL AND SPIRITUAL SIDE OF LIFE

NOT ONLY IGNORES SOME THINGS THAT ARE BASIC IN MAN, BUT

ALSO DISPROVES HUMAN BEHAVIOUR OF STANDARDS AND VALUES."

TO THIS, SOVIET ACADEMICIAN YUDIN RETORTED THAT NEHRU'S STATEMENT "REPEATS WHAT WESTERN PROPAGANDA SAYS ABOUT SOCIALISM," AND THAT NEHRU DISCUSSED CURRENT PHENOMENA AND WORLD PROBLEMS IN SUCH AN ABSTRACT WAY THAT HE CANNOT BUT ARRIVE AT SUBJECTIVISM AND ERRONEOUS CONCLUSIONS, AND THAT NEHRU'S CONCEPT OF "SOCIALISM" HAS "VERY LITTLE LIKENESS TO REAL SOCIALISM."

AS FOR THE ATTITUDE TOWARDS U NU, IT IS GLARINGLY PATRONIZING. AFTER U NU'S VISIT TO PEIPING, CHOU EN-LAI REPORTING TO THE PEOPLE'S POLITICAL COUNCIL SAID: "OUR YOUTHFUL BURMESE FRIEND IS QUITE BRAVE WHEN HE SAID THAT HE WANTED TO GO TO THE UNITED STATES TO REGULARIZE SINO-U.S. RELATIONS. THIS COURAGE IS PRAISE-WORTHY. LET'S SEE HOW HE DOES IT!" WHEN CHOU ACCENTUATED THE WORD "YOUTHFUL" HE SMILED KNOWINGLY AND WITH AN INTONATION LOADED WITH HEAVY SARCASM SO THAT HIS AUDIENCE COULD NOT, EVEN IF THEY WOULD, MISS THE POINT. CHOU LAUGHED WHEN HE ENDED WITH "LET'S SEE HOW HE DOES IT!" AND EMPHASIZED HIS CONCLUSION BY A QUICK MOVEMENT OF HIS TORSO TO CONVEY DERISION. I HAVE NO INFORMATION ON PEIPING'S PRIVATE REACTIONS TO THOSE OTHER NATIONS ANXIOUS TO PLAY THE PART OF THE HONEST BROKER TO REGULARIZE COMMUNIST CHINA'S RELATIONS WITH THE UNITED STATES.

AS TO SUKARNO, HE IS REGARDED AS A "COPY CAT" A
PETTY-BOURGEOIS WHO THINKS HE HAS ATTAINED ARISTOCRACY
THROUGH HIS PERENNIAL BLACK UMBRELLA -- AS A MATTER OF FACT
THE CARRYING OF A BLACK PARASOL WAS REGARDED IN THE COLONIAL
DAYS OF THE DUTCH, TO BE A MARK OF POSITION AND DISTINCTION --
1
WHILE HIS POLITICAL PHILOSOPHY WAS DEPRECATINGLY TERMED BY
THE CHINESE COMMUNISTS "NEITHER MULE NOR HORSE,"; FOR IT
WAS AFTER HIS VISIT TO PEIPING THAT HE ANNOUNCED HIS
"GUIDED DEMOCRACY."

IN PRIVATE CONVERSATIONS THE TOP MEN OF THE
COMMUNIST CADRE UNFEIGNEDLY COMPARE THEMSELVES TO SUCCESSFUL
SALESMEN WHO USE THE TECHNIQUE OF THE CONFIDENCE GAME.
THEY MAKE NO BONES OF AND TAKE PRIDE IN THE FACT THAT BEFORE
THEIR SEIZURE OF POWER, THEIR SLOGANS WERE PERSONAL LIBERTY
AND ECONOMIC FREEDOM. SINCE THEN, THEY TALK OF PERFECT
ORGANIZATION, IRON DISCIPLINE OF THE PARTY, HIGH QUALITY OF
THE CADRES AND THE EFFICIENT USING OF THE NATION'S MANPOWER.
THEY JUSTIFY THE CHICANERY OF THEIR PREVIOUS PLATFORM BY
SAYING THAT WHATEVER WERE THE MEANS EMPLOYED THEY THEMSELVES
HAD NEVER DENIED THAT THEY WERE COMMUNISTS AND MARXISTS.

THIS SHOULD HAVE TOLD "ANY REASONABLY INTELLIGENT PERSON"
WHAT THEIR "TRUE COLORS" WERE. THAT THE FREE WORLD IS
UNAWARE OF THE DISCREPANCY BETWEEN THEIR PROFESSIONS OF
CONVENIENCE AND THEIR TRUE NATURE IS OUR TRAGEDY AND IF THE
FREE WORLD HAS BEEN GULLED AND GULLED BADLY, IT IS OUR FUNERAL,
NOT THEIRS. SUCH IS THE COMMUNIST LOGIC AND CONSCIENCE.

THE CHINESE COMMUNISTS FURTHER SAY THAT SINCE
THEY HAVE BEEN EXTREMELY SUCCESSFUL IN THEIR ATTAINMENTS
IN COMMUNISM BY WHAT REASON OR REASON SHOULD THEY NOW FALL
VICTIMS TO ~~THE~~ WESTERN WILES. THEY REGARD THEMSELVES
TOGETHER WITH SOVIET RUSSIA AS PAST MASTERS AND GREAT
ORIGINATORS OF THEIR TECHNIQUE ON A WORLD SCALE. FOR
THEM TO SUCCUMB WOULD BE TO BRIDLE THEIR AMBITION OF WORLD
CONQUEST IN PARTNERSHIP WITH SOVIET RUSSIA. ANY ONE WHO
READS THE BOOK ABC OF COMMUNISM, THE COMMUNIST PARTY TEXT-BOOK
CO-AUTHORED BY BUKHARIN AND PREOBKAZENSKY ^{that} WHICH WENT
THROUGH MANY EDITIONS WOULD NOTE "THE COMMUNIST REVOLUTION
CAN BE VICTORIOUS ONLY AS A WORLD REVOLUTION
IN A SITUATION WHERE THE WORKERS HAVE WON ONLY IN A SINGLE

COUNTRY, ECONOMIC CONSTRUCTION BECOMES VERY DIFFICULT.....

FOR THE VICTORY OF COMMUNISM THE VICTORY OF WORLD REVOLUTION
IS NECESSARY."

TRUE ENOUGH, THIS BOOK WAS WRITTEN IN THE 1920'S
BUT CAN WE ANSWER WITH EQUANIMITY AND INTELLECTUAL HONESTY
THAT COMMUNISM HAS SINCE CHANGED ITS AIM OF WORLD CONQUEST?

MAO TSE-TUNG THE EGOMANIAC WHO PREENS HIMSELF
AS THE GREATER CONTINUATOR OF SHIH HUANG TI AND HAN WU TI --
TWO EMPERORS KNOWN IN CHINESE HISTORY FOR THEIR FEATS OF ARMS
AS WELL AS OF DUPLICITY IN AGGRANDIZEMENT -- FLAUNTS HIS
demoniac
WILD DEMONIC AMBITION UNASHAMEDLY IN HIS TZ'U, A TYPE OF
metrical
CHINESE POETICAL WRITING WITH SPECIAL RUBRICS GOVERNING ITS
FORM. MAO ALSO REGARDS HIMSELF AS THE MAN WHO HAS INHERITED
THE MANTLE OF MARXISM-LENINISM AND POSSESSES THE GENIUS OF
CHU-KO-LIANG, A LEGENDARY FIGURE IN THE TIME OF THE "THREE
KINGDOMS" WHOSE PRESCIENCE AND STRATEGY OF WAR WERE REGARDED
AS UNCANNY. ANYONE WHO READS MAO'S TZ'U ENTITLED S'IN
YUAN CH'UN WILL HAVE NOTED HIS AIR OF CONDESCENSION TOWARDS
China's
THE GREATS OF THE PAST WHILE PORTRAYING HIS OWN STUFFY SMUGNESS.

THE ADULATION AND SYCOPHANCY SHOWN TO MAO CAN ALSO BE GAUGED BY A SONG WHICH THE YOUNG ON THE MAINLAND ARE TAUGHT TO SING. ONE HEARS IT IN KINDERGARTENS, IN PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS, IN UNIVERSITIES, IN PUBLIC PLAYGROUNDS, IN FACTORIES, IN FIELDS AND IN LABOR CONCENTRATION CAMPS. THE COMMUNISTS ATTEMPT TO MAKE IT THE GREATEST FOLK SONG FOR ALL TO SING. THE LYRIC RUNS: "THE EAST REDDENS, THE SUN RISES, CHINA HAS PRODUCED MAO TSE-TUNG. HE SEEKS HAPPINESS FOR THE PEOPLE; HE IS THE GREAT SAVIOR OF THE PEOPLE." WHAT IRONIC PARODY IT IS OF THE TRUTH!

IN RECENT YEARS THERE HAS BEEN MUCH HUE AND CRY BY SOME TO DUNCE IF NOT TO FORCE THE FREE WORLD INTO A WORKING AGREEMENT WITH THE COMMUNIST WORLD. THESE PEOPLE IN THEIR ZEAL AND NAIVETE MAKE-BELIEVE THAT IF, ANTECEDENT GOOD INTENTIONS SHOULD COME POURING OUT FROM THE FREE WORLD, THEN CONSEQUENT GOOD INTENTIONS WOULD ALSO COME FORTH FROM THE COMMUNIST WORLD. AS A REASONING OF THE "CONDITIONED PREMISS" OF LOGIC, I HAVE NO QUARREL WITH THIS HYPOTHESIS BUT AS AN ACTUAL WORKABLE MODUS VIVENDI, NOTHING CAN BE

FURTHER FROM WISDOM OR CLOSER TO ABSURDITY. AND WHAT, MIGHT WE NOT ASK, IS THIS FOLLY OF SELLING THE ETERNAL TRUTH AND BUYING THE PASSING HOUR? THEY WHO ENTERTAIN THE HOPE OF WEANING PEIPING FROM MOSCOW, FORGET THAT CHINESE COMMUNISM LIKE RUSSIAN COMMUNISM IS CHARACTERIZED BY CONSCIOUS CYNICISM WITH A CALLOUSED AND SCARRED CONSCIENCE. COMMUNISM BY ITS OWN CHOOSING IS IMAGINE TO AND UNAFAID OF CONDEMNATION OF THE EXCESSES OF ITS RULE. COMMUNISM THROUGH TRAINING IS A REMORSELESS TASK MASTER WHO WILL NOT AND CANNOT REST UNTIL THE WORLD HAS BEEN REMOULDED IN AN IMAGE OF VIOLENCE. WHEN NEHRU DECLARED IN HIS ARTICLE THAT "COMMUNISM HAS DEFINITELY ALLIED ITSELF TO THE APPROACH TO VIOLENCE, ITS LANGUAGE IS OF VIOLENCE, ITS THOUGHT IS VIOLENT AND IT DOES NOT SEEK TO CHANGE BY PERSUASION OR PEACEFUL DEMOCRATIC PRESSURE, BUT BY COERCION AND INDEED BY DESTRUCTION AND EXTERMINATION," YUDIN REPLIED BALDLY THAT THE COMMUNISTS NEVER DENIED THAT THERE IS VIOLENCE IN THE SOVIET UNION, BUT THAT SOVIET VIOLENCE IS DIRECTED FIRST AND FOREMOST AGAINST THE "ENEMIES OF SOCIETY." IN THIS STATEMENT OUR RUSSIAN IS ONLY REPEATING WHAT STALIN AND THE COMMUNIST WRITINGS AND DECLARATIONS HAVE

SAID TIME AND TIME AGAIN. BUT SOMEHOW THIS UNCOMPLICATED
FACT THE FREE WORLD ^{only half} REFUSES ~~TO~~ BELIEVE. INDEED BETWEEN THE
COMMUNIST WORLD AND THE FREE WORLD, TO USE A METAPHOR, THERE
STANDS A TRANSPARENT BUT ABSOLUTELY IMPENETRABLE MEDIUM.
THE MEDIUM IS TRANSPARENT ENOUGH FOR US TO RECOGNIZE THE FORM
OF THE CREATURE ON THE OTHER SIDE. WITH TIME WE BEFRIEND THE
FORM ACROSS THE MEDIUM AND THEN GRADUALLY DEVELOPING SYMPATHY
FOR THE CREATURE, WE ATTEMPT TO BE NEIGHBOURLY. YET EVERY
TIME ^{we of the} ~~THE~~ FREE WORLD ^{try} TRIES TO CROSS OVER TO SAY "HELLO," ^{we} ~~IT~~
COMES BOLT UPRIGHT AGAINST THIS IMPENETRABLE BUT TRANSPARENT
MEDIUM.

FOR PRACTICAL REASONS, THE CHINESE COMMUNISTS HAVE
GOOD CAUSE TO TURN AWAY FROM THE UNILATERAL ADVANCES OF THE
WEST. LIKE THE NAZIS OF THE 1930'S AND 1940'S THE COMMUNISTS
BELIEVE THAT WITH THEIR INEXHAUSTIBLE DEXTERITY AND INNUMERABLE
DISSIMULATIONS THERE CAN BE AN UNENDING RECRUITMENT TO THEIR
CAMP AND THAT THE FUTURE OF THE WORLD IS THEIRS TO HAVE AND
TO HOLD. THEY OFTEN VAUNT THAT WORLD WAR I GAVE BIRTH TO
ONE COMMUNIST COUNTRY, WORLD WAR II GAVE BIRTH TO SEVENTEEN
COMMUNIST COUNTRIES AND PARI PASSU BY THE SHEER FORCE OF LOGIC,

WORLD WAR III WILL INCREASE COMMUNISM BY FURTHER LEAPS AND BOUNDS IF NOT TO THE ENTIRE BOLSHEVIZATION OF THE WORLD.

THE COMMUNISTS ALSO FEEL THAT THEY POSSESS THE INITIATIVE IN THE WORLD SITUATION AND THAT EVENTS AND FACTS HAVE PROVEN THAT THEIR ENEMIES CAN BE ROUTED. FOR IS IT NOT TRUE THAT ON THE DIPLOMATIC FRONT THE FREE WORLD IS ALWAYS ON THE DEFENSIVE, ALWAYS PARLAYING, ALWAYS COMING OUT WITH APOLOGETICS AND ALWAYS PASSIVELY WAITING TO PARRY THE NEXT COMMUNIST BLOW WHENEVER MOSCOW AND PEIPING SO WILL? HAS NOT THE MOSCOW-PEIPING AXIS INVARIABLY CALLED THE TUNE TO WHICH THE ROBOTS OF THE WEST LAMELY AND HALTINGLY DANCE? IS IT NOT TRUE THAT THE WEST CANNOT KEEP SECRETS FOR LONG IN NATIONAL OR INTERNATIONAL POLICIES, AND IS FURTHER ENCUMBERED BY INTERNAL OPPOSITION PARTIES, NEWSPAPERS, RADIO, TELEVISION, REPORTERS, CORRESPONDENTS, COLUMNISTS, REPORTS AND ANALYSES THAT VIE WITH ONE ANOTHER FOR MORE AND BETTER MATERIAL TO REVEAL. IS IT NOT TRUE THAT THE TOP SECRETS OF FOREIGN POLICY AND MILITARY INFORMATION ARE BY AND LARGE IN THE REALM OF PUBLIC PROPERTY?

ANOTHER CONUNDRUM IS WHETHER COMMUNIST CHINA WOULD FOLLOW IN THE FOOTSTEPS OF TITO. THERE WERE NOT A FEW IN THE

China
COMMUNIST ~~CHINESE RANKS~~ WHO HAD HOPED THAT MAO WOULD DO JUST

THAT. CHANG LAN, THE CHAIRMAN OF THE PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC

LEAGUE, ONE AMONGST MANY OF THE BETTER KNOWN MEN OF THE

PUPPET POLITICAL PARTIES IN PEIPING, WAS AN ARDENT ADVOCATE

THAT COMMUNIST CHINA SHOULD STAND BETWEEN SOVIET RUSSIA AND

THE UNITED STATES, *(and the a)* PLAYED A PART OF THE CATALYST AND A

NEUTRALIST WHILE BUILDING UP COMMUNISM WITHIN THE COUNTRY.

ANSWERED MAO TERSELY TO THIS LINE OF THINKING: "IN THE

COMMUNIST CAMP, COMMUNIST CHINA'S POSITION IS SECOND ONLY TO

THAT OF SOVIET RUSSIA." TO MAO HIS STATEMENT WAS A RESTATEMENT

THAT COMMUNIST CHINA SHARES IDENTITY ON MATTERS OF POLICY,

PLATFORM, METHOD AND VIEWPOINT WITH SOVIET RUSSIA. NO DOUBT

Concerned with
MAO WAS THINKING OF CONGENIALITY OF THINKING AND COMPATIBILITY

OF METHOD DERIVING ^{ED} FROM IDENTIC THOUGHT ENABLING EASY AND

QUICK COMMUNICATION OF IDEAS. MOREOVER, MAO SEES THE WEST

AS A DISUNITED AND DECADENT FRONT WITH EACH COUNTRY PURSUING

HER OWN LITTLE SELFISH MOTIVE OF THE MOMENT, AND BECAUSE OF

THIS DISUNITY, MAO THINKS EACH WILL GO DOWN TO HER SEPARATE

DOOM. THE PUBLICIZED EXAGGERATING SQUABBLES *some time ago* OF NATO, SEATO

AND THE BAGHDAD PACT AND THE SELFISH LITTLE GAMES CONNECTED

~~WITH THE PARTICIPATING POWERS~~ SPEAK FOR THEMSELVES TO THE COMMUNISTS. MAO HAS IMPLIED IMPLICITLY AND SAID MANY A TIME THAT HE WAS FULLY COGNIZANT THAT NEUTRALISM IN THIS DAY AND AGE IS A PHENOMENON OF DECADENCE AS WELL AS NONSENSE, BECAUSE NEUTRALISM WORKS TO THE ADVANTAGE OF "STRUGGLE" WHICH IS FIRST AND FOREMOST THE GREATEST COMMUNIST CREDO. NOR WOULD MAO WANT TO DESTROY HIS OWN AMBITIONS AND ASPIRATIONS TO BECOME THE EVENTUAL EMERGENT MASTER OF THE WORLD, AFTER ANOTHER COMMUNIST DESIGNED CONFLICT COMES TO PASS. THIS AMBITION OF WORLD MASTERY HE WOULD ACCOMPLISH BY VIRTUE OF THE REMAINING MILLIONS OF CHINESE AFTER THE TERRIFIC ATTRITION AND WHOLESALE CARNAGE ^{by} OF ATOM AND HYDROGEN WARHEADS HAVE ALL BUT DEPLETED THE RUSSIAN RESERVOIR OF MANPOWER. IT IS ONLY A NEW EMMENDED VERSION OF THE OLD COMMUNIST POLICY EMPLOYED DURING THE SINO-JAPANESE WAR; 70% IN STRIVING FOR COMMUNIST SELF-DEVELOPMENT, 20% IN DEALING WITH THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT AND 10% IN FIGHTING AGAINST THE JAPANESE.

MAO MADE NO SECRET OF THE FACT TO MANY OF HIS CLOSE ADHERENTS SOME MONTHS AGO THAT THE REASON DR. LEIGHTON STUART HAD REMAINED BEHIND IN NANKING IN 1949 AFTER THE FALL

OF THE CITY TO THE COMMUNISTS WAS TO AWAIT MAO'S REPLY TO THE UNITED STATES' OFFER OF FOUR BILLION DOLLARS AND VARIOUS OTHER AIDS TO HELP THE CHINESE COMMUNISTS IN THE RECONSTRUCTION OF CHINA. THE ONLY CONDITION ATTACHED WAS THAT MAO SHOULD TURN TITO. THIS PROPOSITION HE DECISIVELY TURNED DOWN. PERSONALLY, I CANNOT GIVE CREDENCE TO MAO'S WORDS IF FOR NO OTHER REASON THAN THAT DR. STUART IS A REAL CHRISTIAN AND A WELL-KNOWN EDUCATOR IN CHINA. I DO NOT THINK THAT HE AS A PRACTICING CHRISTIAN WOULD HAVE TRAFFICKED WITH ATHEISTS TO THE EXTENT^T DETRIMENTAL TO HIS OWN SOUL. NOR IS IT CONCEIVABLE THAT THE U. S. GOVERNMENT OF THAT DAY WOULD DEMEAN ITSELF TO SUCH DEGRADATION OF HONOR AS TO ABET AND SUPPORT A REGIME BASED ON AN IDEOLOGY WHICH DEROGATES HUMAN DIGNITY AND FREEDOM IN PURSUANCE OF ITS AVOWED GOAL OF WORLD CONQUEST. BESIDES, IT IS HARDLY HOYLE TO HAVE AN AMBASSADOR, STILL ACCREDITED TO THE DE JURE GOVERNMENT, NEGOTIATING WITH THE REBELS BEHIND ITS BACK.

WHATEVER MAO'S MOTIVE WAS IN REFUSING THIS ALLEGED MUNIFICENCE, FROM A PURELY SELFISH AND DESIGNING POINT OF VIEW MAO KNOWS THAT YUGOSLAVIA HAS NOT THE AREA OF EVEN KWAUNGTUNG PROVINCE AND THAT THE PROBLEM OF THE CONTROL OF THE YUGOSLAV POLITICAL AND MILITARY PERSONNEL IS RELATIVELY

AT BEST
SIMPLE. YUGOSLAVIA AS TEST IS A SATRAPY WHEREAS COMMUNIST
CHINA IS THE SECOND SENIOR PARTNER IN THE COMMUNIST VENTURE.
BESIDES, IN CHINA THERE ARE MANY IMPORTANT PERSONS IN THE
COMMUNIST HIERACHY WHO WERE SOVIET EDUCATED. MAO,
MOREOVER, HAS ACKNOWLEDGED HIS CANOSSA IN BOTH PRIVATE
UTTERANCES AND PUBLIC DECLAMATION THROUGH CHOU EN-LAI
WHEN CHOU WAS IN MOSCOW RECENTLY. IN TURNING TITO, MAO
WOULD CREATE EXTRAORDINARY OPPORTUNITIES FOR THOSE WHO
ASPIRE TO REPLACE HIM. WHEREAS, IN HIS PRESENT POSITION
AND ESTATE HE IS GIVEN THE RESPECT AND TRIBUTE DUE TO
THE SECOND PERSONAGE IN THE INTERNATIONAL COMMUNIST CAMP,
AND WITH THE HOPE AND PROSPECT OF FUTURE ASCENSION TO
THE INTERNATIONAL LEADERSHIP WHEN WORLD WAR III OCCASIONS.
FROM MAO'S POINT OF VIEW IT WOULD INDEED BE FATUOUS FOR HIM
EVEN TO CONSIDER PLAYING SECOND OR THIRD FIDDLE TO THE
BRITISH WHICH WOULD SURELY BE HIS LOT IN THE WESTERN CAMP
IF HE WERE TO TURN TITO. THUS ASIDE FROM IDEOLOGICAL
DIFFICULTIES, HARD HEADED REALSIM DICTATES OTHERWISE; SO IT WAS

NOT WITHOUT REASON WHEN CHOU EN-LAI GUSHINGLY ASSURED MOSCOW
ON JANUARY 28 THIS YEAR, THAT THE U.S.S.R. AND CHINA ARE
FRATERNAL COUNTRIES CLOSELY UNITED BY MARXISM-LENINISM,
AND THAT THE SOVIET UNION AND CHINA SHARE A COMMON FATE
AND JOINT INTERESTS, AND THAT THEIR FRIENDSHIP IS "ETERNAL
AND UNBREAKABLE." FOR "A COMMON FATE, AND JOINT INTERESTS"
CHOU EN-LAI ATTACKED YUGOSLAVIA AND THE UNITED STATES IN
TERMS FAR MORE BITTER THAN KHRUSHCHEV AND DEFENDED THE
PEOPLE'S COMMUNES AS "BEST FOR DEVELOPING SOCIALISM UNDER
CHINESE CONDITIONS."

TODAY, TIME DOES NOT PERMIT ME TO MAKE ANYTHING
LIKE A "COMPREHENSIVE PROPOSITION" IN A SURVEY OF CHINESE
COMMUNISM DURING ITS TEN YEARS IN ACTION ON THE CHINA
MAINLAND. I PERFORCE MUST CONFINE MYSELF TO MAKING A THUMBNAIL
SKETCH OF CHINESE COMMUNIST THINKING, TECHNIQUES AND
MOTIVATIONS THAT DICTATE, MOULD AND OPERATE THEIR POLICY
TOWARDS THE FREE WORLD. MUCH OF WHAT I HAVE SAID IS SOMEBEE
AGGRAVATED BY THE FACT THAT OUR IGNOMINIOUS DEFEATS IN THE
PAST HAVE BEEN BROUGHT ON JUST AS MUCH BY OURSELVES AS BY

OUR COMMON ENEMY AS WE DID NOT DEAL WITH THE COMMUNISTS IN THE REALISTIC MANNER THAT WAS CALLED FOR. HITHERTO OUR UNIVERSAL FORMULA IN COMBATTING INTERNATIONAL COMMUNISM WAS PANDERING AND MOLLY-CODDLING PEPPERED WITH VACILLATION. COMMUNISM CAN ONLY BE FOUGHT AGAINST SUCCESSFULLY FROM WITHIN AND WITHOUT IF WE RE-ORIENTATE OURSELVES TO A POLICY OF DEDICATED FIRMNESS AND EXPUNGE OURSELVES FROM WHAT THE COMMUNISTS REFER TO AS OUR WORLD WAR I THINKING. SUCH THINKING, AS YOU ALL KNOW, IS BASED ON THE OLD ASSUMPTION THAT SOME COUNTRIES COULD JOIN EITHER SIDE CONTINGENT UPON WHICH SIDE OFFERS A BETTER DEAL. THIS, THE COMMUNISTS POINT OUT, CAN NO LONGER BE THE CASE, SINCE ANTIPODAL THINKING AND FUNDAMENTAL DIFFERENCE IN THE WAY OF LIFE PERMIT NO REAL COMPROMISE.

IN THE WORLD PICTURE, THE LAST TWO WEEKS HAVE UNFOLDED BEFORE OUR EYES ONCE MORE, A PANORAMIC VIEW OF THE TECHNIQUE OF A PROTRACTED WAR OF NERVES. THIS TECHNIQUE IS SET TO HASTEN THE FLACCIDLY MEEK TO SUBMIT TO KHRUSHCHEV'S STRATEGY OF DISENGAGEMENT. THE PRESENT RUSSIAN FORMULA AS A PRICE FOR "PEACE" DEMANDS THE "NEUTRALIZATION OF WEST BERLIN."

THIS WOULD RESULT IN THE ATROPHYING OF A FORMIDABLE WEST GERMANY WHICH HAS HITHERTO ACTED AS A COALESCENT FORCE AS WELL AS A STRONG PARAMAGNET GRAVITATING THE DISILLUSIONED AND DISGRUNTLED PEOPLE OF EAST GERMANY TOWARDS THE ANTI-COMMUNIST WORLD. OWING TO THIS OBSESSED FEAR KHRUSHCHEV WANTS TO "NEUTRALIZE" GERMAN POWER FOR ALWAYS IF POSSIBLE.

THE WEST SHOULD SHAPE ITS POLICY ACCORDINGLY.

SOME TIME IN THE HOARY PAST, IT HAS BEEN SAID:

"THOSE WHO USE THEIR REASON DO NOT REACH THE SAME CONCLUSIONS AS THOSE WHO OBEY THEIR PREJUDICES." IN THE CROSS-CURRENTS OF EVENTS, BE THEY IN THE LIGHT OF REASON OR PREJUDICE, ONE THING IS CERTAIN; WE IN THE FREE WORLD STRIVE TO ADMIT CONCLUSIONS THAT ARE REACHED THROUGH REASON, WHILE INTERNATIONAL COMMUNISM PERVERSELY AND DELIBERATELY ESPOUSES PREJUDICES.

SUCH IS THE ARMAGEDDON WE ARE DRIVEN TO FACE BY COMMUNISM -- AVERSION OR NO AVERSION ON OUR PART. WITH THE HELP OF GOD ALMIGHTY, LET US FACE IT WITH FIRM PURPOSE AND DAUNTLESS DETERMINATION.

DQ-6.

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

The attached addresses by
Madame Chiang Kai-shek were
sent the Director from



These addresses contain no
reference to the Director or

the FBI.
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/13/2000 BY 39063 elw/pce/bms

Mr. Tolson ☒
Mr. Belmont ☒
Mr. DeLoach ☒
Mr. McGuire ☐
Mr. Mohr ☐
Mr. Parsons ☐
Mr. Rosen ☐
Mr. Tamm ☐
Mr. Trotter ☐
Mr. Jones ☐
Mr. W.C. Sullivan ☐
Tele. Room ☐
Mr. Holloman ☐
Miss Holmes ☐
Miss Gandy ☐

CSD { 2-1
6-1
9-1

b6
b7C

rm
ENCL. BEHIND FILE
REC-9
ENCLOSURE

62-71640

JUN 9 1959

2-52 JUN 12 1959

CRIMINAL REC.

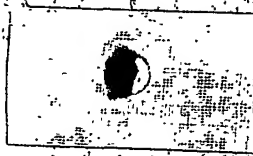


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62-71149 52 IN THIS FILE SKIPPED DURING
SERIALIZATION.

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D

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/13/2000 BY 39063 dlu/BOE/pus



November 23, 1959

Madame CHIANG Kai-shek
Taipei, Taiwan

Dear Madame CHIANG:

I thought you might like to know that my
book, "Masters of Deceit," has now been published in the
Chinese language, and I am forwarding under separate
cover a copy which I have autographed to you.

Sincerely yours,

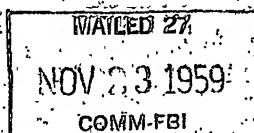
W. L. McGee

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/13/00 BY 51063 JLD/BCE/fms

NOTE: We enjoy cordial relations with Madame CHIANG. The
address with two envelopes as set up per State Department.
Capitalization used in name per Chinese Desk, Domestic Intelligence
Division.

WLD:mm

(3)



Tolson _____
Belmont _____
DeLoach _____
McGuire _____
Mohr _____
Parsons _____
Rosen _____
Tamm _____
Trotter _____
W.C. Sullivan _____
Tele. Room _____
Gandy _____

62 DEC 1 1959

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

EX 100

REC-38

62-71649-53

7 NOV 25 1959

FBI

REC'D-READING ROOM

NOV 23 11 09 AM '59

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: January 13, 1960

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: MADAME CHIANG KAI-SHEK
TAIPEI, TAIWAN

Tolson ✓
Mohr ✓
Parsons ✓
Belmont ✓
Callahan ✓
DeLoach ✓
Malone ✓
McGuire ✓
Rosen ✓
Tamm ✓
Trotter ✓
W.C. Sullivan ✓
Tele. Room ✓
Gandy ✓

b6
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By letter January 5, 1960, Madame CHIANG acknowledged receipt of the Director's article, "Communist Illusion and Democratic Reality," which was sent to her by letter dated October 27, 1959. She expressed great interest in the Director's remarks and requested that in the future we send her other articles prepared by the Director on this topic.

We have enjoyed cordial relations with Madame CHIANG, and in addition to the above article, she has been furnished autographed copies of "Masters of Deceit" in both the English and Chinese languages.

In view of our prior cordial relationship with her and her desire to be furnished additional articles by the Director on the topic of communism, it is believed that her name should be added to the Special Correspondents' List.

RECOMMENDATION:

That Madame CHIANG be added to the Special Correspondents' List, and that the attached letter to Madame CHIANG advising her that she will receive future articles concerning communism be approved and forwarded.

Enclosure

Sent 1-14-60

RFL:jrf

(2) jrf

50 JAN 28 1960

Hand on Sp. List
Comm. 1-19-60
mgf

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/13/2000 BY 3703 eln/2000

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Mr. Tolson ✓
Mr. Mohr ✓
Mr. Parsons ✓
Mr. Belmont ✓
Mr. Callahan ✓
Mr. DeLoach ✓
Mr. Malone ✓
Mr. McGuire ✓
Mr. Rosen ✓
Mr. Tamm ✓
Mr. Trotter ✓
Mr. Jones ✓
Mr. W.C. Sullivan ✓
Tele. Room ✓
Mr. Ingram ✓
Miss Holmes ✓
Miss Gandy ✓

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/13/2000 BY 39063 dnf/STW

b6
b7C

REC-28

62-91649-55
January 14, 1960

Madame CHIANG Kai-shek
Taipei, Taiwan

Dear Madame CHIANG:

I have received your letter of January 5, 1960, and I am very glad that my article, "Communist Illusion and Democratic Reality," proved to be of interest to you. Please be assured that you will be furnished future material on this topic.

Your thoughtful expression of New Year's Greetings is deeply appreciated, and I would like to take this opportunity to extend to you and your loved ones my best wishes for an abundance of happiness during the new year.

Sincerely yours,

NOTE: We have enjoyed cordial relations with Madame CHIANG. The address with two envelopes as set up per State Department; one envelope being addressed: Madame CHIANG Kai-shek, c/o American Embassy, Taipei, Taiwan. Capitalization used in name per Chinese Desk, Domestic Intelligence Division. See Jones to DeLoach memo, dated 1-13-60, captioned "Madame CHIANG Kai-shek, Taipei, Taiwan," RFL:jrf, recommending that her name be added to the Special Correspondents' List.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/13/2000 BY 31063 dlp/epus

Tolson _____
Mohr _____
Parsons _____
Belmont _____
Callahan _____
DeLoach _____
Malone _____
McGuire _____
Rosen _____
Tamm _____
Trotter _____
W.C. Sullivan _____
Tele. Room _____
Gandy _____
Mr. Ingram _____

RFL:jrf

(3) jrf

51 JAN 28 1960

TELETYPE UNIT ☐

27283

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
REPUBLIC OF CHINA

Taipei, Taiwan
January 5, 1960

Mr. Lin. Homer:

Your letter of October 27th with enclosure of your article just came to me last week. I do not know why it has taken so long to reach me but I am indeed glad to have it. I have read the article with the greatest of interest.

You have written so succinctly of your penetrating observations that I wish everybody could read the article. "Communist Illusion and Democratic Reality" expresses so well the thesis that freedom is everlastingly right and slavery is everlastingly wrong. And your conclusion, "to make our living democracy a force of moral persuasion which will capture the imagination of the world" should make all of us realize that creativity and initiative can only be nurtured in an atmosphere of moral, intellectual and physical freedom. Thank you very much for sending it to me.

I hope that in the future you will send me any other articles you have written on this subject.

In th. brat. H. J. J. J.

REC-28 1960

62-71649-55

15 JAN 22 1960

Yours cordially

Chiang Kai-shek

(Madame Chiang Kai-shek)

*encl. (ref. only)
ack. 1-14-60
RFL:jif
also Jones to DeLoach memo
1-13-60 RFL:jif*

*Placed on Sp. List
concern
1-19-60
my*

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Washington, D. C.
U. S. A.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5/15/00 BY 6032 d/b/t/s

J. A. L.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED *on*
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE *7/13/2000* BY *39063du/BCE/lms*
envelope

62-71649-56

ENCLOSURE

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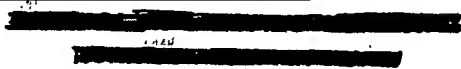
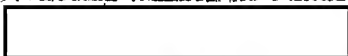


ENCLOSURE

ENCLOSURE ATTACHED

① Chiang Kai-shek

52 OCT 18 1960



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Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/13/88 BY 5703 dlp/BJG/JS

EX-138
REC-45

CORRESPONDENCE

15 OCT 13 1960

62-71649-

56

8

Is Chiang Kai-shek Done? Signs Hint Formosa in Revolt

By BELMAN MORIN
Of the Associated Press

Taipei, Oct. 1.—"We want a true democracy . . . end of dictatorship . . . one-party rule . . . great unrest at the grass roots."

The words vary from country to country in Asia today. But they express the same demands and convey the same warning—political discontent in nations of immense importance to the United States.

They rang out in South Korea last spring, and the "April Revolution" swept the old government to oblivion. They are rumbling beneath the surface in South Vietnam.

On the fortress-island of Nationalist China, a man says:

"The Kuomintang (government party) is a monopoly, exactly like the Communist Party. We want a true democracy for the same reasons that we evacuated the mainland."

He refers to the grim and heroic days of July, 1949. In that summer, the Chinese Communists completed their conquest of mainland China. The Nationalists, led by President Chiang Kai-shek, evacuated the mainland and went to Formosa.

Some 2,000,000 bitterly anti-Communist Chinese followed Chiang into exile.

Formosa is 100 miles from the mainland. It is a base for potential re-invasion of China. It is a powerful keystone in the defense line in the Western Pacific. Huge sums of American money went into equipping the Nationalist armed forces. The United States Seventh Fleet patrols the waters around the island.

In short, the American stake in Formosa—political, economic, strategic—is very great.

Trouble Boils Up

Now, suddenly, political unrest has come to a boil. There is open opposition to Chiang's party. The items in the opposition leaders' indictment of the Kuomintang sound distressingly similar to the charges hurled against Syngman Rhee's government in South Korea last spring:

"Rigged elections . . . intimidation at the polls . . . corruption

. . . too much concentration of power . . . no freedom of the press."

So a group of mainland Chinese and island-born Taiwanese announced last June—three days before President Eisenhower visited the island—their intention to form a new political party.

Among the 55 leaders are Lei Chen, 64, magazine publisher who has been openly critical of the Kuomintang; Li Wan-chu, 60, newspaper publisher, and Henry Kao Yu-shu, 57, former mayor of Taipei, the capital city, an engineer trained at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Originally, the government professed disinterest in the proposed new party, except to say that the group would not be recognized as a political entity.

But on September 4, Lei Chen and two associates were suddenly arrested, charged with sedition and imprisoned.

'Very Strange Case'

In Washington a few days later, Dr. Hu Hsih, celebrated Chinese scholar and diplomat, commented:

"I think this is a very strange case. I have known Mr. Lei quite well for many years. He is a most patriotic man and to arrest him on charges of sedition is most unexpected. I think it is very regrettable. . . ."

In Hong Kong, a group of former Nationalist officials and anti-Communist writers said Lei was arrested "to get rid of him and suppress formation of an opposition party . . . a premeditated and unlawful action."

In San Francisco, the grand master of Chinese Free Masons, Wu Ta-am, fired off a blistering message addressed to Chiang Kai-shek. It said in part:

"Recent incidents, as manifested in your prejudice against the formation of an opposition party and in the arrests . . . arouse world attention to the question of whether or not your government is worthy of being an ally of the democratic countries."

In Taipei, the government said the action against Lei Chen was not a "political arrest." It said the charges of sedition were based on critical articles published in his magazine, "Free China."

This brings a derisive snort from Henry Kao.

"Those articles were published months and even years ago," he



HENRY KAO

'Inflexibly Anti-Communist. . .'

says, "Why do they wait until now to arrest him?"



LEI CHEN

He Published 'Sedition'

Case Against Chiang

With Li Wan-chu, he explains the position to a reporter. At the outset, they emphasize one point:

"We are completely and inflexibly anti-Communist. We support the government entirely in the matter of returning to the mainland of China."

But they accuse the government on these grounds:

1. Election malpractices. They cite specific polling places where, they say, Kuomintang officials themselves acted as the poll-watchers, where voters were intimidated, and votes left uncounted.

2. Interference with freedom of the press and freedom of speech. "There will be more arrests," Henry Kao predicts.

3. Official indifference to economic hardships. The June 15 statement said, "The difficulty of making both ends meet (among lower-paid groups) is well known, but there is no evidence of concern on the part of the Kuomintang, and still less has there been any intention of alleviating their plight."

This third point comes as a surprise.

Formosa looks blooming prosperous. Exports are mounting. The land reform program was a great success. The standard of living has risen steadily for the island's 10,000,000 people. Among Asian nations, it is second only to the standard of living in Japan.

"It's true that nobody is starving," says Henry Kao. He concedes that "this government has done some very good work." But he insists that "the majority of people are not living well. There is great hardship and great unrest at the grass roots."

New Voices Needed

For these and other reasons, he says, the country needs a healthy second party. The leaders of the group envision it playing a role comparable to "Her Majesty's loyal opposition" in the British political pattern.

The opposition is directed at the Kuomintang party, Henry Kao says, but not at Chiang.

"He is beyond criticism," he says. "Anyone who would dare criticize our president would be very reckless."

Chiang is 78. He looks vigorous and healthy, thinks and speaks clearly on world problems, retains his indomitable determination to regain China.

"Counterattack the mainland!" this is the official policy and on the surface Chinese and Taiwanese alike support it.

But how? A third world war? A massive rebellion on the mainland? Unlimited American support for the "counterattack?"

The Chinese is a realist. He can calculate, as accurately as anyone else, the odds on any of these eventualities.

Why Martial Law

In a recent speech, Li Wan-chu blasted the Kuomintang for maintaining martial law in the island. He said there no longer was any need for it. Under martial law, unauthorized assemblies are unlawful.

The leaders of the proposed new party say the law has been used by police and security authorities to badger them and hamper their activities.

There was a revolution in Korea. There are ample signs of discontent in South Vietnam to President Ngo Dinh Diem's regime, and in Indonesia to President Achmed Sukarno.

The cry, "we want a true Democracy," has burst into the open on Formosa.



LI WAN-CHU

but anti-Chiang, Too

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/10/2000 BY 39063 olo/bef/bjs

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/13/2000 BY 3906346/BCE/JAS

October 5, 1960

The Honorable Francis E. Walters, Chairman
House Un-American Affairs Committee
House Office Building
Washington 25, D. C.

My dear Mr. Walters:

I would like to call your attention to the enclosed disturbing article that appeared in Sunday's "Arkansas Gazette". The headline suggests that Chiang Kai-shek is done.

If you have seen the highly informative film, "Communism on the Map", you would immediately realize that the enclosed article could constitute the beginning of the same type of Communist-inspired propaganda against Chiang Kai-shek that resulted in the embargo against him in 1954 and in the takeover of the Chinese mainland by the Reds. This type of article directed against a strong anti-Communist, also corresponds broadly to the pro-Castro glorification by the naive American press that also resulted in a Communist takeover.

The same treatment occurred with Syngman Rhee in South Korea who was severely criticized by the press last spring.

It seems quite strange that we ultimately turn against such allies after supporting them in arms against Red aggression, and always after brainwashing by our press, and the end result: Red takeover. Witness: China and Cuba. Our consistent policy of winning a war and losing the peace.

It seems that our either Red-biased or naive press cannot quite understand that dealing with illiterate people, particularly those agitated by Bolsheviks, might well require strong and forceful measures which that press then brands as repression of freedom. In Syngman Rhee's case, the same type of Communist-inspired student rioting as existed in Japan and certainly in San Francisco, was used as a pretext by the press to demand his downfall.

J. Edgar Hoover asserts that Communists have surreptitiously achieved extreme influence and prestige even in the top echelons of some of our communications media. I am sure you know that most writers against Chiang Kai-shek, when he was still in China, later were proved to be card-carrying Communists.

I would never expect to reduce the freedom of the press but we are really at war, and I certainly do consider that it is a function of your committee to eye propaganda-type articles with special interest, and to investigate and reveal any subversive affiliations of prominent writers. The American people are entitled to know who is purposely plotting their destruction via words, perhaps the deadliest weapon today. This is a difficult and delicate task but one that seems essential to prevent Communist infiltration techniques from achieving their continued, usual success.

copy
no
Jed

The Honorable Francis E. Walters

Page 2

October 5, 1960

Even cursory analysis of Reisman Morin's article shows how slanted it is against Chiang Kai-shek. Note that it quotes only enemies of Chiang Kai-shek; there is no explanation from any of the Kowmintang officials. This in itself savors of prejudice. Secondly, notice that Henry Kao clearly admits (1) that the standard of living in Formosa is second only to that of Japan, and (2) that Chiang Kai-shek is beyond criticism, and (3) that a good job has been done by his government, but these fine statements of accomplishment are relegated to the often unread end of the article, whereas the headlines suggest that Chiang Kai-shek is done. The first part of the article which most people read is entirely critical of Chiang Kai-shek and there is very little emphasis on the fact that tremendous progress was actually made in Formosa. Even in this prosperous country, there is still substantial poverty so how can we in all fairness, condemn Chiang-Kai-shek harshly because there still exist hardships in his overcrowded, underdeveloped land?

Seems to me as if the Communists are indeed trying to stir up their usual successful barrage against strong anti-Communist allies of ours, with characteristic half truth, so as to set the stage in this country for still another desertion of an anti-Communist.

We must lean on your committee to alert the American public concerning any Communist engineered propaganda offensive. Even our public officials were gullible to the pro-Castro fanfare! Incidentally, this is the second such derogatory article on Chiang Kai-shek recently put out by the Associated Press without a single chance for Chiang Kai-shek to make a rebuttal. Is this American justice? I am wondering whether Associated Press officials are aware of the threat to our security that could exist because some of its reporters might well be witting or unwitting tools of our adversary?

Very truly yours,



b6
b7C

Enclosure

cc: The Honorable John L. McClellan
United States Senate
Washington 25, D. C.

The Honorable James O. Eastland
Chairman, Committee on Judiciary
Senate Office Building
Washington 25, D. C.

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover ✓
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

The Chinese Ambassador
Chinese Embassy
Washington 25, D. C.


Associated Press
Rockefeller Center
New York City

b6
b7C

Mr. Hugh Patterson, Publisher
The Arkansas Gazette
Little Rock, Arkansas

b6
b7C

August 6, 1962

J. Edgar Hoover
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Recently I have read many left-wing publications that claim that Chiang Kai-Shek has been helping the Communists. Also I have been told that Chiang is also running a very corrupt government that is futile, fascist-dominated by industrialists, and landlords and that Chiang is their willing tool.

Knowing that you are an expert on such matters, I wonder if you could set me straight on whether Chiang Kai-Shek is really helping the Communists and running a corrupt government.

Sincerely,

b6
b7C

REC- 51

EX - 102

62-71649-57
9 AUG 14 1962

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/13/2000 BY 39063elw/RE/JS

CORRESPONDENCE
RMW

nml
ack 8-13-62
Rmw/psk

August 13, 1962

REC-51

62-7164957

EX-102



ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/13/2000 BY 39063 dno/2007MS

b6
b7C

Dear 

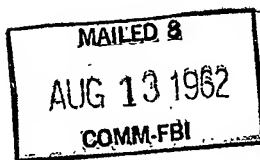
Your letter of August 6th has been received.

It is not within my province to comment in the manner you requested concerning Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek or the government of the Republic of Nationalist China. A copy of your correspondence is being forwarded to The Honorable, The Secretary of State, Washington 25, D. C., for such commentary as he may be able to offer.

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director



RMW

Aug 13 3 17 PM '62
REC'D-READING ROOM
FBI
Pug 6

NOTE: Correspondent not identifiable in Bufiles.

RMW:pdh
(3)

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RECEIVED DIRECTOR

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AUG 13 10 13 AM '62
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- Tolson _____
- Belmont _____
- Mohr _____
- Callahan _____
- Conrad _____
- DeLoach _____
- Evans _____
- Malone _____
- Rosen _____
- Sullivan _____
- Tavel _____
- Trotter _____
- Tele. Room _____
- Holmes _____
- Gandy _____

53 AUG 21 1962

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
REPUBLIC OF CHINA

Taipei, Taiwan
November 5, 1962

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/13/2000 BY 39063ah/RC/TMS

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SD

Mr. L. H. Hoover

I have just received your book which was awaiting me upon my return from the country where the President and I spent his birthday. I am looking forward to reading "A Study of Communism" with great interest, for if it is as good as your previous book, it will be very good indeed.

Thank you for the copy and for the autograph you so kindly wrote in it.

With best regards,

EX-103

Yours cordially,
Chiang Kai-shek
(Madame Chiang Kai-shek)

Mr. Edgar Hoover
Washington, D. C.
U. S. A.

REC-39

62-71649-58

25 NOV 16 1962

mailing list checked
6/11/63

60 NOV 21 1963

No ack-refly
8/1/63

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DATE: 11-05-2007
CLASSIFIED BY AUC 60324 BAW/RS/SEZ
DECLASSIFY ON: 25X 3.3(1) 11-05-2032

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE~~

April 26, 1963

The Attorney General

Director, FBI

PRESIDENT CHIANG Kai-shek
CHINESE NATIONALIST GOVERNMENT
INTERNAL SECURITY - CHINA

1 - Belmont
1 - Evans
1 - Sullivan
1 - Wannall
1 - Liaison
1 - Ruehl

There is enclosed for your information a memorandum

(C)

Enclosure

b1

1 - The Deputy Attorney General (Enclosure)

VER:dp
(10)

NOTE:

Classified "~~Confidential~~" as unauthorized disclosure
could identify a confidential informant of continuing value,
and compromise his future activities.

b1

MAILED 20
APR 26 1963

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REC-3
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Callahan _____
Conrad _____
DeLoach _____
Evans _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

1 ENCLOSURE

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CONFIDENTIAL
Group 1
Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification

19 APR 29 1963

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

CLASSIFIED BY 39063260/RS/MS
DECLASSIFY ON: 25X 1/13/2002

67 APR 30 1963

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

1 - Belmont 1 - Wannall
1 - Evans 1 - Liaison
1 - Sullivan 1 - Ruehl

~~ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE~~

April 26, 1963

RE: PRESIDENT CHIANG Kai-shek
CHINESE NATIONALIST GOVERNMENT

b1

(C)

VER:bp
(14)

~~CLASSIFIED BY 3906306/BE/MS
DECLASSIFY ON: 25X 7/13/2020~~

NOTE:

Original furnished to the Attorney General
~~to~~ cc to Deputy Attorney General; Xerox copies furnished
to [redacted] and Honorable Dean Rusk, Secretary of State, by liaison.

Tolson _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
DeLoach _____
Evans _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Group 1

Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification

(NOTE CONTINUED PAGE TWO)

62-77649-60

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐ ENCLOSURE

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

RE: *PRESIDENT CHIANG Kai-shek*
CHINESE NATIONALIST GOVERNMENT

CONTINUANCE OF NOTE:

Classified "~~Confidential~~" as unauthorized disclosure could identify a confidential informant of continuing value, and compromise his future activities.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

-2-

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DATE: 11-05-2007
CLASSIFIED BY AUC 60324 BAW/RS/SEZ
DECLASSIFY ON: 25X 3.3(1) 11-05-2032

~~ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE~~

April 26, 1963

BY LIAISON

Honorable Dean Rusk
The Secretary of State
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rusk:

1 - Belmont
1 - Evans
1 - Sullivan
1 - Warmall
1 - Liaison
1 - Ruehl

*4-29-63
Released
a/s*

There is enclosed for your information a
memorandum

[Redacted Box]

b1

Sincerely yours,

CLASSIFIED BY 39663 *dw/BCE/MS*
DECLASSIFY ON: 25X *7/13/2000*

Enclosure

REC-72

62-71649-61

VER:bp/ah
(8)

ah

EX-117

19 APR 29 1963

NOTE:

jd

Classified "Confidential" as unauthorized disclosure
could identify a confidential informant of continuing value,
and compromise his future activities.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

NOTE CONTINUED PAGE 2

Group 1
Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification

SEC. 1

106

[Signature]

[Signature]

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MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

DATE: 11-05-2007

CLASSIFIED BY AUC 60324 BAW/RS/SEZ
DECLASSIFY ON: 25X 3.3(1) 11-05-2032

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

- 1 - Belmont
- 1 - Evans
- 1 - Sullivan
- 1 - Wannall
- 1 - Liaison
- 1 - Ruehl

~~ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE~~

April 26, 1963

BY LIAISON

[Redacted]
The White House
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Mr. O'Donnell:

There is enclosed for your information a
memorandum [Redacted]

This matter is also being brought to the attention
of the Secretary of State, Honorable Dean Rusk, and to the
Attorney General.

Sincerely yours,

REC-113

62-71649-62

Enclosure

VER:bp (8)

19 APR 29 1963

NOTE: Classified "~~Confidential~~" as unauthorized disclosure could
identify a confidential informant of continuing value and compromise
his future activities.

Tolson _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
DeLoach _____
Evans _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
Group 1
Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification

(NOTE CONTINUED PG. 2)

CLASSIFIED BY 39063elw/BeE/pms
DECLASSIFY ON: 25X
7/19/2000

SAC, New York

3/25/64

Director, FBI

CHIANG Kai-shek
IS - CH

1 - Belmont
1 - Sullivan
1 - Wannall
1 - Ruehl

ReSFlet 3/16/64 captioned "CHICLET, IS - CH."

New York is instructed through appropriate sources to identify [redacted] who receives mail through [redacted]. After this individual has been identified, search indices, conduct credit and criminal checks and contact logical sources for background information and submit results to Bureau in form suitable for dissemination.

San Francisco should promptly furnish copies of original information obtained by [redacted]. For information of San Francisco, the family name of the President of the Republic of China is spelled CHIANG.

1 - Newark
2 - San Francisco

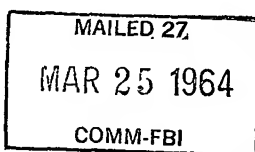
VER:slj
(10)

NOTE:

See cover memorandum W. R. Wannall to W. C. Sullivan, same caption, dated 3/23/64, prepared by VER:slj.

Original letter being obtained from San Francisco in event we decide dissemination is necessary, we can check paraphrasing for accuracy.

Tolson _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
DeLoach _____
Evans _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____



EX-114
REC-20
62-71649-63
1 MAR 25 1964
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/13/2000 BY 2106326/BAF/MS

MAIL ROOM ☒ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO

W. C. Sullivan *wcs*

DATE: 3-23-64

FROM

W. R. Wannall *WRW*

1 - Belmont
1 - Sullivan
1 - Wannall
1 - Ruehl

SUBJECT:

CHIANG Kai-shek
INTERNAL SECURITY - CHINA

ABW
Tolson ☒
Belmont ☒
Mohr ☐
Casper ☐
Callahan ☐
Conrad ☒
DeLoach ☒
Evans ☐
Gale ☐
Rosen ☒
Sullivan ☒
Tavel ☐
Trotter ☐
Tele. Room ☐
Holmes ☐
Gandy ☐

Wannall
2-1
6-1
9-1
[redacted] a highly sensitive source of San Francisco Office with access to mail emanating from United States (U.S.) to Hong Kong and Communist China, advised captioned subject, President of Nationalist China, is being threatened with blackmail. Unless CHIANG pays \$1,000,000, Jennie, last name unknown, will publish her memoirs and reveal a close association with subject which took place approximately 1927. *Chi Kai*

Source stated one James Lee, Hong Kong, is also involved in the blackmail scheme and is apparently representing Jennie in the negotiations. Lee and Jennie allegedly are being helped in U.S. by [redacted] last name unknown, [redacted]. Data available to our source indicates [redacted] has furnished Jennie's memoirs to a publisher in New York City, [redacted] CHIANG Kai-shek is reported to have offered Jennie \$500 every three months in lieu of \$1,000,000 and [redacted] believes it will take hard bargaining to obtain more than CHIANG has offered. *Chi Kai*

According to our source information regarding Jennie and her memoirs has been furnished to [redacted]. Latter apparently is connected with Chinese Nationalist Delegation to United Nations. The list of officers of the Permanent Missions to the United Nations entitled to diplomatic privileges and immunities does not include anyone with the family name of [redacted]. [redacted] is possibly identical with an individual of same name who in 1956 was a confidential source of information of Newark Office. [redacted] is a close friend of the subject and in prior years has held many important positions in Chinese Nationalist Government. *Lee*

Our source has also advised aforementioned [redacted] is an acquaintance of [redacted].

Enclosure *mt*

VER: slj:epj

(5) 57 APR 2 1964

EX-112 REC-26
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/13/200 BY 3063 d/b/BCE/bjs

4 MAR 27 1964

Memo W. R. Wannall
To W. C. Sullivan
RE: CHIANG Kai-shek

[REDACTED]

OBSERVATION:

We have considered possibility of interviewing [REDACTED] our former source and who may be identical with [REDACTED] who has knowledge of blackmail plot; however, results would not justify jeopardizing our sensitive source. Additionally there is no indication of violation within Bureau's jurisdiction as Extortion Act requires threat of bodily harm nor is there any evidence security of U. S. is involved.

RECOMMENDATION:

Attached for approval is letter to New York instructing appropriate inquiries be conducted to identify [REDACTED] Thereafter, consideration will be given to disseminating this information to appropriate U. S. agencies.

sent Q

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: 3/31/64

FROM : SAC, San Francisco (65-690) *X*SUBJECT: *Im* *2* *3*
CHIANG Kai-shek
IS - CH*2-*
EB *6-*
7-

ReBulet 3/25/64 and SFlet 3/16/64 "CHICLET; IS-CH".

fw
S.T.
In connection with copies of original material furnished by San Francisco does not retain such copies after the paraphrased version has been submitted, or a translation has been received from the FBI Laboratory.b2
b7D

This procedure has been followed due to the sensitive nature of the source, the large volume of material furnished by the source and the fact that because of the nature of the source such material is of no evidentiary value.

- Q*
-
- (3) - Bureau (RM)
-
- (1 - 105-121706, CHICLET)
-
- 2 - San Francisco
-
- (1 - 105-14767, CHICLET)

BW:bw
(5)ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/7/2000 BY 39063 dw/300/MS*Copy to*
by routing slip for
☒ info ☐ action
date *4-10-64*
by *[signature]*

REC-39

62-71649-65

APR - 1964

NAT. SEC.

7
72 APR 14 1964

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 105-121706

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (105-121705)

DATE: 3/16/64

FROM : SAC, SAN FRANCISCO (105-14767)

SUBJECT: CHICLET
IS - CH

Handle as Air Tel

CHANG KAI-SHEK

Enclosed herewith are five copies of a letterhead memorandum captioned "JAMES LEE." Enclosed are two additional copies of this letterhead memorandum for Legat, Tokyo. Attached also for Tokyo are copies of current instructions regarding utilization of material furnished by [redacted] Two copies each of the enclosed letterhead memorandum are also being furnished to the New York and Newark Offices.

b2
b7D

The confidential source mentioned in the enclosed letterhead memorandum is [redacted]

The enclosed letterhead memorandum has been classified "Secret" inasmuch as it contains information concerning the head of an allied nation and might possibly indicate FBI investigative interest in that individual. In order to protect [redacted] a highly confidential source, the letterhead memorandum is being datelined Washington, D. C.

b2
b7D

Attached for the information of the New York and Newark Offices are current instructions relating to the proper handling of material emanating from [redacted]

The enclosed letterhead memorandum is being furnished for the information of the Bureau, New York and Tokyo and the Bureau may desire to furnish the enclosed information to interested agencies.

San Francisco is not aware whether the enclosed information is already known to the Bureau or to New York. New York and the Bureau are requested to furnish San Francisco with any information in their files concerning the enclosed letterhead memorandum.

REC 5

MAR 25 1964

- ② - Bureau (Encls. 9) (RM)
- 2 - New York (Encls. 2) (RM)
- 2 - Newark (Encls. 2) (RM)
- 1 - San Francisco
- BW (#8):lms
- (7)

ENCLOSURE

62-71649-
NOT RECORDED

78 APR 13 1964

b6
b7C

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/17/00 BY 3783/00/BAJ/STP

ORIGINAL FILED IN 105-121726-

SF 105-14767
BW:lms

Due to the sensitive nature of the source, New York should not make any inquiries concerning the enclosed matter until advised to do so by the Bureau.

Due to the sensitive nature of the source, Newark should not contact Newark source of information, [redacted] concerning this matter. Newark source [redacted] is thought to be identical with the [redacted] mentioned in letterhead memorandum.

b6
b7C
b7D



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Washington, D. C.

March 20, 1964

~~SECRET~~

JAMES LEE

During February 1964, a confidential source advised that one JAMES LEE, who can be reached through General Post Office Box 665, Hong Kong, B. C. C., is involved in a scheme to squeeze approximately \$1,000,000 from CHANG Kai-shek, Premier of the Republic of China. The source furnished the following information concerning this scheme:

JAMES LEE represents a woman residing in Hong Kong by the name of JENNIE. JENNIE in approximately 1927 was closely associated with CHANG Kai-shek and because of this relationship has been trying for many years to get money from CHANG Kai-shek. JAMES LEE and JENNIE are being helped in the United States by one [redacted] (last name unknown), who can be reached through [redacted]

According to the source, JENNIE and JAMES LEE have attempted to extort money from CHANG Kai-shek and [redacted] has warned them that blackmail will only land them in jail. JENNIE, according to the source, has written her "memoirs" and the manuscript of her memoirs has been furnished by [redacted] to a publisher in New York City by the name of [redacted]. The contact with [redacted] was made by [redacted]

According to the source, the idea of the scheme is to have a publisher in the United States agree to publish JENNIE'S memoirs, at which time they expect CHANG Kai-shek to hand over a million dollars to suppress publication of the memoirs. Apparently, the source stated, CHANG Kai-shek has already offered to give JENNIE \$500 every three months, however, [redacted] believes that it will take hard bargaining to get CHANG Kai-shek to pay more.

The source advised that information about JENNIE and her memoirs has been furnished to [redacted] who is connected with the Chinese Mission to the

39063 alw/peet/ms
ON 7/17/2000

~~SECRET~~

Group 1

Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

b6
b7C

b6
b7C
b7D

JAMES LEE

~~SECRET~~

United Nations. The source could furnish no additional information concerning these individuals other than that they are seriously concerned about the book and are endeavoring to find out who the ghost writer is and who is handling the matter for JENNIE in the United States.

The source furnished the following information concerning [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

~~SECRET~~



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Washington, D. C.

March 20, 1964

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Title

JAMES LEE

~~Character~~

Reference

Letterhead memorandum dated
and captioned as above.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

b2
b7D

With reference to material emanating from [redacted] the Bureau has instructed that office indices be searched concerning the individual or individuals mentioned and an evaluation made as to whether investigative action is warranted consistent with instructions set forth in Sections 105 and 87D of the Manual of Instructions relative to institution of security investigations on individuals. Any investigation conducted should be handled under an individual case caption and CHIPROP should not be included in the title. CHIPROP is included in the initial San Francisco letter in order to provide a control at the Seat of Government as to activity and investigation resulting from information provided by [redacted]

The Bureau has pointed out that in some instances it may be desirable to conduct a preliminary investigation to determine an individual's identity, residence and employment before a final evaluation is made as to whether additional investigation should be conducted. In all instances the Bureau should be advised of results of investigations. In those instances where preliminary investigation indicates no further investigation is necessary, a brief memorandum to the Bureau will suffice.

b2
b7D

The Bureau has further instructed that with regard to classification of information furnished by [redacted] office should be guided by Executive Order 10451 and instructions contained in Manual of Rules and Regulations, Part II, Section 4, pages 53-57. Consideration should be given to sensitivity and nature of source, as well as the nature of the information furnished. If it appears that disclosure of the information could compromise the source, the information should be classified when disseminated. If the same information could logically be available from other sources or if it appears that the source is protected by paraphrasing of the information, classification would not be justified. The ultimate test should be if the paraphrased information was disclosed to the sender or the recipient of the information, could either one logically conclude that [redacted] was the source. If the answer is affirmative, the information must be classified if disseminated. As to classification of the information itself, criteria set out in Executive Order 10501 should determine what classification, if any, should be applied.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/17/2000 BY 39063 alw/2000

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

DIRECTOR, FBI (105-121706)

DATE: 4/30/64

SAC, NEW YORK (105-62131)

SUBJECT:

CHICLET
IS-CH

ReSFlet w/LHM to Bureau dated 3/16/64.

NY files contain no information identifiable with data set forth in relet other than a recent Bulet to NY dated 3/25/64, titled and captioned "CHIANG Kai-shek IS-CH," which requests the NYO to identify [redacted] (LNU).

An information copy is being furnished San Francisco in view of their investigative interest in this matter.

For the further information of the Bureau and San Francisco investigation concerning the substance of LHM enclosed with relet is being handled under New York File # 105-66677 titled and captioned "CHIANG Kai-shek; IS-CH".

2- Bureau (RM)

- 1- San Francisco (105-14767)(INFO)(RM)
- 1- New York (105-66677)(CHIANG Kai-shek)
- 1- New York

REG:mmd
(5)

162-71649-
NOT RECORDED
78 MAY 12 1964

REC-23

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/17/2000 BY 3903 elw/BET/MS

3 MAY 5 1964

NAT. INT. SEC.

ORIGINAL FILED IN 105-66677-276

Federal Bureau of Investigation
Records Branch

, 19

<input type="checkbox"/>	Name Searching Unit - Room 6527	b6
<input type="checkbox"/>	Service Unit - Room 6524	b7C
<input type="checkbox"/>	Forward to File Review	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Attention 	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Return to <u>Kurke</u> <u>628K</u>	
	Supervisor Room Ext.	

Type of References Requested:

<input type="checkbox"/>	Regular Request (Analytical Search)
<input type="checkbox"/>	All References (Subversive & Nonsubversive)
<input type="checkbox"/>	Subversive References Only
<input type="checkbox"/>	Nonsubversive References Only
<input type="checkbox"/>	Main _____ References Only

Type of Search Requested:

<input type="checkbox"/>	Restricted to Locality of _____
<input type="checkbox"/>	Exact Name Only (On the Nose)
<input type="checkbox"/>	Buildup <input type="checkbox"/> Variations

Subject William Yin Son Lee

Birthdate & Place _____

Address _____

Localities _____

R# _____ Date 6-11 Searcher Initials BJS

Prod. _____

FILE NUMBER

SERIAL

	<u>NR</u>
	<u>William Yinson (Var)</u>
<u>NY hoo I</u>	<u>62-73579-14</u>
<u>NY hoo SI</u>	<u>66-2542-3-34-4377</u>
<u>NY hoo SI</u>	<u>-34951</u>
<u>NY hoo SI</u>	<u>-4403</u>
<u>NY hoo SI</u>	<u>62-92786-2</u>
<u>NY hoo</u>	<u>62-60527-19/64</u>
	<u>Lee, Yin Son</u>
	<u>NR</u>
	<u>Son, Lee William Yin</u>
	<u>NR</u>
	<u>Son, Lee Yin</u>
	<u>NR</u>
	<u>Yin, Son Lee William</u>
	<u>NR</u>
	<u>Yin, Son Lee</u>
	<u>NR</u>
	<u>Other bks & Vars not searched</u>

Federal Bureau of Investigation
Records Branch

_____, 19____

<input type="checkbox"/>	Name Searching Unit - Room 6527	b6
<input type="checkbox"/>	Service Unit - Room 6524	b7C
<input type="checkbox"/>	Forward to File Room	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Attention 	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Return to <u>Ruehl</u> <u>2103</u>	
	Supervisor Room Ext.	

Type of References Requested:

- ☐ Regular Request (Analytical Search)
☒ All References (Subversive & Nonsubversive)
☐ Subversive References Only
☐ Nonsubversive References Only
☐ Main _____ References Only

Type of Search Requested:

- ☐ Restricted to Locality of _____
☒ Exact Name Only (On the Nose)
☐ Buildup ☐ Variations

Subject Eyes Right
 Birthdate & Place _____
 Address _____

Localities _____

R# _____ Date 6-19 Searcher Initials AGS
 Prod. _____

FILE NUMBER

SERIAL

NR

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
 DATE 1/17/2000 BY 59063 elw/BSE/MS

Federal Bureau of Investigation
Records Branch

_____, 19____

☐ Name Searching Unit - Room 6527
☐ Service Unit - Room 6524
☐ Forward to File Review
☐ Attention _____
☒ Return to Ruehl 628RB
Supervisor
Room
Ext.

Type of References Requested:

☐ Regular Request (Analytical Search)
☒ All References (Subversive & Nonsubversive)
☐ Subversive References Only
☐ Nonsubversive References Only
☐ Main _____ References Only

Type of Search Requested:

☐ Restricted to Locality of _____
☒ Exact Name Only (On the Nose)
☐ Buildup ☐ Variations

Subject Chinese and Amer. Assoc. of
 Birthdate & Place Goodwill
 Address _____

Localities _____

R# _____ Date 6-22 Searcher Initials Saw

Prod. _____

FILE NUMBER

SERIAL

NR

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
 DATE 7/17/2000 BY 3906306/REHUS

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE~~

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: 6/9/64

SAC, NEW YORK (105-66677)

SUBJECT:

CHIANG Kai-shek
IS-CH

CLASSIFIED BY 39063 dw/BE/PM
DECLASSIFY ON: 25X

ReBulet dated 3/25/64.

Enclosed for the Bureau are five copies of a letterhead memorandum reflecting information concerning one WILLIAM Yin-son LEE, 398 Warwick Avenue, Mount Vernon, NY.

is identified as

is identified as

who requested that his name be kept confidential.

by SA [redacted] is identified as [redacted] who was contacted

[redacted] is identified as [redacted] is identified as [redacted]. Both were contacted by SA [redacted]

Both were contacted by SA

NYO indices are negative concerning the Chinese-American Association of Good-Will and "Eyes Right".

The information concerning the background and activities of WILLIAM Yin-son LEE in his connection with the YMCA in China and the Nationalist Government was taken from NY file 62-6863.

2-Bureau (Encs.5) (RM)
1-Newark (Enc.1) (Info) (RM)
2-New York (105-66677)

EJO:EG
(5)

REC 7

14 JUN 12 1964

ENCLOSURE
53

EX-102

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
~~Bonds Regularly on file~~

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

NY 105-66677

It is noted that the information contained in above file was developed after WILLIAM Yin-son LEE, in March 1949, came into the NYO and offered his services to the NYO as an intermediary between the Bureau and Chinese in America with the hope that by doing so he would avoid returning to China. This information was furnished to the Bureau by letter dated 3/4/49 and WILLIAM Yin-son LEE was never contacted by the NYO on Chinese matters.

b6
b7C

The NYO feels that [redacted] (LNU) is quite possibly identical with WILLIAM Yin-son LEE due to the fact that LEE is the person who utilizes [redacted] and because of the similarity in the first names - [redacted] and Yin-son. The NYO will conduct further investigation based on this premise.

It is noted San Francisco letter to Bureau dated 3/16/64 and entitled "CHICLET, IS-CH", contains information furnished by [redacted] which information provides the basis for this investigation. This information identified [redacted]

[redacted] as being acquainted with [redacted] is a confidential informant of SA [redacted] and due to sensitivity of the source of this information, coupled with the fact that the Chinese Mission to the United Nations are concerned with this matter and are endeavoring to find out who is handling the matter for "JENNIE" in the United States, [redacted] will not be contacted by the NYO.

b2
b6
b7C
b7D

The Bureau is requested to check WILLIAM Yin-son LEE and the organization "Eyes Right" through its indices.

LEADS

NEW YORK

At Mount Vernon, NY

Will contact appropriate ^{sources} subject and [redacted]

[redacted]

b6
b7C

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

NY 105-66677

At New York City

Will conduct surveillance in the vicinity of []
[] to determine whether WILLIAM Yin-son LEE actually
utilizes this box number or someone delegated by him.

b6
b7C

Will, through appropriate sources, determine the
activities and contacts of WILLIAM Yin-son LEE.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

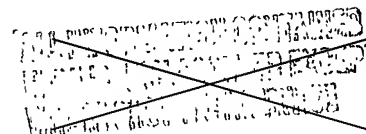
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

New York, New York
June 9, 1964

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

William Yin-son LEE



b2
b7D
On April 6, 1964, [redacted] who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that Post Office Box 230, New York 19, New York, was opened on August 27, 1951 by one William Yin-son LEE on behalf of the Chinese-American Association of Good Will. The address given for LEE in 1951 was 6 East 39th Street, New York, New York. Mr. LEE still utilizes Post Office Box 230, but on behalf of an organization known as "Eyes Right". [redacted] could furnish no information concerning one [redacted] and stated that the above is the extent of the information he possesses concerning Post Office Box 230.

The New York City Telephone Directory, 1963-1964 edition, contained no reference to William Yin-son LEE, Chinese-American Association of Good Will, or "Eyes Right".

On or about March 4, 1949, Mr. William Yin-son LEE, in connection with another matter, stated that in July 1948 he entered the United States at San Francisco, California from China, and that the purpose of his trip was to attend the International Convention of Y's Men's Clubs, held at Radford, Pennsylvania. He stated that the Y's Men's Clubs are affiliated with the Young Men's Christian Association, which organization paid his expenses to the United States.

~~Group 1
Excluded from
Automatic Downgrading
and Declassification~~

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

CLASSIFIED BY 39063 *phd/BJE/TMS*
DECLASSIFY ON: 25X

7/17/2000

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

William Yin-son LEE

Mr. LEE further stated that at the time he was on salary with the United Service to China, Inc., a philanthropic organization with offices at 1790 Broadway, New York City. His title with this organization was Director of Chinese-American Relations.

Mr. LEE also said that at the time he was residing with [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

Mr. LEE described himself at that time as a citizen of Australia, having been born at Sydney on December 20, 1884.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

(C) [REDACTED]

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

William Yin-son LEE

(C) [REDACTED] b1

On April 20, 1964, the Westchester-Putnam, New York Telephone Directory, 1964-65, contained a listing for one [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] The telephone number listed to this address is [REDACTED]

b6
b7C On April 24, 1964, [REDACTED] Credit Bureau of Greater New York, advised that her records as of January 1954, contained the following information concerning one William Yin-son LEE:

[REDACTED]
Residence 449 West 123rd Street, New York City.
Business - Eyes Right, Inc., 6 East 39th Street, New York City.
Prior business - United Service to China, Inc., 1790 Broadway, New York City. Date of birth was listed as 1884, and his wife's name was listed as Dorothy. The file also reflected that LEE has slow-paying accounts and was dismissed by Anselm & Company, 37 Wall Street, New York City, in November 1946 for misappropriation of firm money.

On April 27, 1964, the records of the Bureau of Criminal Identification, New York City Police Department were negative concerning William Yin-son LEE.

On May 12, 1964, [REDACTED] Records Administration, Immigration and Naturalization Service, 20 West Broadway, New York City, advised that his records contain the following information concerning one William Yin-son LEE:

b6
b7C He first arrived in the United States at the port of San Francisco on December 5, 1922. He left the United States on January 20, 1923. He later reentered the United States on July 18, 1946 at San Francisco, California and stated that he would be residing with [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] He also stated that he would be

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

William Yin-son LEE

b6
b7C visiting one [redacted] International Association of Young Men's Christian Association, 347 Madison Avenue, New York City. NY

LEE was described as the leader of the YMCA movement in China; Chinese Regional Director Emeritus of Y's Men's Movement; and Director of Chinese-American Relationships of the United Service to China, 1790 Broadway, New York City.

b6
b7C On October 16, 1952 his occupation was listed as Director and Secretary of "Eyes Right, Inc.", 310 West End Avenue, New York City. His wife was listed as one [redacted] and they were married in July 1933 at Shanghai, China. His residence from 1955 to present is listed as 398 Warwick Avenue, Mount Vernon, New York.

A Certificate of Naturalization #8214768 was issued at the Federal District Court at New York City on July 11, 1960.

The file contained a pamphlet concerning "Eyes Right, Inc.". This pamphlet reflected that this organization is dedicated to the fight against blindness and makes national appeals to finance its research and education concerning eye diseases.

LEE was described in the file as follows:

Race	Chinese
Sex	Male
Height	5'5"
Weight	155
Complexion	Yellow
Hair	Blue-gray
Marital Status	Married; wife, [redacted]
Children	Four: [redacted]

[redacted]

b6
b7C

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

William Yin-son LEE

(C)

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b2
b7D

On January 24, 1952, [] of known reliability, advised that the United Service to China, Incorporated, was no longer in existence; that the American Bureau for Medical Aid to China, Incorporated, 1790 Broadway, New York City, NY, was the only remaining active component part of the United Service to China, Incorporated, and that this organization has all the records of the United Service to China, Incorporated.

On May 12, 1964, [] who has furnished reliable information in the past, could furnish no information concerning William Yin-son LEE.

On May 20, 1964, [] who have furnished reliable information in the past, could furnish no information concerning William Yin-son LEE.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JUN 11 1964

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Belmont	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Casper	_____
Mr. Callahan	_____
Mr. Conrad	_____
Mr. DeLoach	_____
Mr. Evans	_____
Mr. Gale	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Sullivan	_____
Mr. Tavel	_____
Mr. Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Miss Holmes	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

u/s
34
CODED TELETYPE

28 NEW YORK

10-50 PM

URGENT 6-11-64

DAE

TO DIRECTOR -10-

FROM NEW YORK 105-56677

CHIANG KAI-SHEK, IS-CH.

RENYLET SIX TEN SIXTY FOUR.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/17/2000 BY 37063 eld/BCE/MS

ON SIX TEN SIXTY FOUR, WILLIAM YIN- SON LEE, THREE ONE ZERO WEST
END AVE., NYC, WAS INTERVIEWED ON PRETEXT. HE WAS UNABLE TO FURNISH
INFO OF VALUE. ON SIX ELEVEN SIXTY FOUR, HE TELEPHONICALLY CONTACTED
THE NYO. HE STATED HIS BROTHER, JAMES LEE, WHO RESIDES AT HONG KONG, IS
VISITING THE U. S. AND WILL LEAVE SIX NINETEEN. HE ASSERTED HIS BROTHER
IS IN A POSITION TO FURNISH INFO OF VALUE TO THE U. S. GOVERNMENT RE
CHINESE COMMUNIST ACTIVITIES ON CHINA MAINLAND AND HONG KONG, AND
VOLUNTEERED TO SET UP INTERVIEW WITH BROTHER WHO IS AN AUTHOR AT HONG
KING. IT IS NOTED THAT HONG KONG CONTACT FOR "JENNIE" IS ONE JAMES
LEE. WILLIAM YIN- SON LEE IDENTIFIED BY NYO AS HOLDER OF POST OFFICE BOX
TWO THREE ZERO, NYC. NYO FEELS THAT BROTHER VERY POSSIBLY IDENTICAL
WITH JAMES LEE, HONG KONG CONTACT OF "JENNIE".

BUREAU AUTHORITY REQUESTED TO INTERVIEW JAMES LEE TO DEVELOP HIS
BACKGROUND AND ACTIVITIES. NO MENTION WILL BE MADE OF "JENNIE". IF
LEE BRINGS THIS MATTER UP, HOWEVER, IT WILL BE FULLY PERSUED.

AIRTEL FOLLOWS.....

REC-41

END AND PLS HOLD.....

EX 104

JUN 15 1964

64 JUN 19 1964

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b7C
162-71649-67
5-

FBI

Date: 6/11/64

Transmit the following in

PLAIN TEXT

(Type in plain text or code)

Via

AIRTEL

REGISTERED MAIL

(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/17/2000 BY 3903al

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (105-66677)

SUBJECT: CHIANG Kai-shek
IS - CH

Re NY letter to the Bureau, dated 6/10/64 and NY TEL 6/11/64.

On 6/10/64, a physical surveillance was instituted in the vicinity of [redacted] the address of [redacted]

The surveillance met with negative results.

On 6/10/64, a pretext interview was conducted at

During the interview, he stated that his father, WILLIAM Yin-son LEE, resides with him at this address on weekends, but can be reached in care of Eyes Right, 310 West End Avenue, NYC, during the week. He said that his father is president of this organization.

On 6/10/64, WILLIAM Yin-son LEE was interviewed on the pretext of locating the same Chinese fugitive. He was unable to identify the fugitive. The interview was conducted at 310 West End Avenue, NYC.

During the interview, he stated that his organization, Eyes Right, Incorporated, is dedicated to the research and prevention of eye diseases. He said that he is the Second Vice-President of an organization entitled "Shanghai Tiffin Club", PO Box 2898, Grand Central Station, NY 17, NY. He said that this organization

3 - Bureau (RM)
1 - Newark (Info.) (RM)
1 - New York (105-66677)

EJO:eam

Approved:

Special Agent in Charge

Sent

M

Pe:

6 JUN ~~12~~ 1964

NY 105-66677

is social in nature and is pro-CHIANG Kai-shek. He said that their meetings are held at the Flower Drum Restaurant, 856 Second Avenue, NYC, and that they often have speakers from Taiwan. He said that many Americans are members of this organization, but to be accepted, they must have resided in China.

b6
b7C
Mr. LEE further stated that he has no knowledge of any Chinese Communist activities in the US or Hong Kong. However, he knows of an attorney residing in Hong Kong whose surname is [REDACTED]. He could not recall his first name, but stated that this lawyer is the son of a friend of his, [REDACTED].

He further stated that [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

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b7C
Mr. LEE continued that [REDACTED] was a representative of the CHIANG Kai-shek government in the US during the Second World War, but that he no longer has any connection with CHIANG Kai-shek. Mr. LEE also said that he himself had formerly been closely connected with the CHIANG Kai-shek government. He concluded by stating that he, Mr. LEE, is pro-CHIANG Kai-shek.

On 6/11/64, WILLIAM Yin-son LEE telephonically contacted the NYO. He said that he can furnish the FBI with the name of an individual who resides in Hong Kong and who is in a position to furnish information to the US Government concerning Chinese Communist activities on the China Mainland and in Hong Kong. He said that the name of this individual is JAMES LEE. He said that JAMES LEE is his brother.

He went on to state that JAMES LEE is presently in the US and will be returning to Hong Kong on 6/19/64.

He further stated that his brother, JAMES LEE, is in the US to attend the World Congress of Cultural Craftsmen which is being held at Columbia University. This organization paid his brother's expenses to come to the US. Representatives of 52 nations are attending this convention and his brother was invited because of his knowledge of Chinese art.

He continued that his brother was the technical adviser for the MGM Motion Picture "Good Earth", which was written by PEARL BUCK. He also said that his brother is an author and has written

NY 105-66677

a book entitled "Chinese Potpourri". He said that although he has not yet spoken with his brother, he is certain that his brother would be willing to furnish information concerning Chinese Communist activities to the US Government.

Mr. LEE also wanted to know if there would be any remuneration for his brother's services in this matter. He was advised that this is possible if his brother could furnish information of value to the US Government.

It is noted that San Francisco letter to the Bureau, dated 3/16/64, concerning this matter reflected that the Hong Kong representative for the author "Jennie" is one JAMES LEE, PO Box 665, Hong Kong, B.C.C.

The NYO feels that the JAMES LEE who resides in Hong Kong and JAMES LEE, the brother of WILLIAM Yin-son LEE, are quite possibly identical. WILLIAM Yin-son LEE has been identified by the NY Office as the holder of PO Box 230, US Post Office, NY 19, NY, and quite possibly the United States representative of "Jennie".

Because of the family relationship between JAMES LEE and WILLIAM Yin-son LEE, and because of the fact that JAMES LEE is also an author, the NYO strongly feels that the brother of WILLIAM Yin-son LEE is identical with the Hong Kong representative of author "Jennie".

Bureau authority is requested to thoroughly interview JAMES LEE to develop his complete background and activities. No mention will be made of "Jennie" so as to avoid compromising [redacted] b2 However, should JAMES LEE bring this matter into the interview, it b7D will be fully pursued.

1 -
June 16, 1964

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Airtel

To: SAC, New York (105-66677)

From: Director, FBI **REC 34** 62-71649-68

CHIANG Kai-shek
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING
(NATIONALITIES INTELLIGENCE)

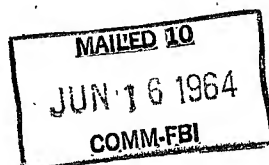
Reurairtel 6-11-64.

Bureau authority granted to interview James Lee. This interview should not be conducted on campus or premise of Columbia University. As stated in reairtel, James Lee is to be interviewed concerning only his background, activities and knowledge of Chinese Communist activities. No mention is to be made of "Jennie," unless James Lee initiates discussion of "Jennie."

Submit results in memorandum using instant caption. In the absence of identifying information, no search was made of Bureau indices regarding James Lee.

1 - Newark

VER:cej:tcf
(5)



ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/12/2000 BY 39263 elw/3CE/pms

NOTE:

, highly confidential San Francisco source, advised subject, President of Nationalist China, was being blackmailed by "Jennie" (LNU) with assistance of James Lee, Hong Kong. Unidentified holder of New York Post Office box had knowledge of situation. Latter subsequently identified as William Lee who was interviewed under pretext. Lee claimed to be pro-Chinese Nationalist, but mentioned his brother, James Lee of Hong Kong, was in U.S. for short visit attending cultural conference at Columbia University. William Lee stated his brother, James, has knowledge of Chinese Communist activities in Hong Kong and would probably be willing to discuss same with FBI.

New York feels James Lee is individual involved in blackmail scheme, and requested permission to interview him under appropriate pretext for pertinent information.

Tolson _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
DeLoach _____
Evans _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

MAIL ROOM ☒ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

Handwritten initials: JEL

b6
b7C

SAC, New York (105-66677)

7-28-64

Director, FBI (62-71649) - 69

CHIANG Kai-shek
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING
(NATIONALITIES INTELLIGENCE)

Reurlet and enclosures 7-16-64.

Bufiles contain a reference to James Zee-Min Lee in Bufile 100-360314, New York file 100-94032, [redacted]. This reference was contained in one of a series of enclosures furnished to Bureau by Navy, 6-13-57. Enclosed is one copy of the pertinent enclosure wherein is set forth results of interview of Lee.

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It is conceivable, based on background of [redacted] that she may be the individual referred to as "Jennie."

Bufile [redacted] pertains to [redacted]. Copies of pertinent communications in this file are being made and will be furnished to your office under separate cover. Bufiles contain no information identifiable with [redacted].

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b7C

Enclosure

WER:jal
(4)

444710 + 443797-1
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/17/2000 BY 3906306/BCE/TJS

NOTE: Confidential source of San Francisco Office has access to mail emanating from U. S. to Hong Kong and Communist China and advised CHIANG Kai-shek, President of Nationalist China, is being threatened with blackmail. Unless CHIANG pays one million dollars, Jennie (LNU), will publish some memoirs and reveal close association with subject which took place approximately 1927. Source revealed one James Lee, Hong Kong, is involved in blackmail scheme and is apparently representing Jennie in negotiations. Investigation disclosed James Lee is apparently identical with James Zee-Min Lee, a resident of Hong Kong who is presently in U. S. attending a congress at Columbia University. Lee stated to Bureau Agents he has a book in the hands of literary agent who is attempting to obtain a publisher and this work of fiction concerns the tribulations of an American girl under the CHIANG Kai-shek and Chinese Communist regimes. Check of Bufiles indicates that Lee has been acquainted with [redacted] concerning whom Bureau conducted extensive investigation based on allegations she was Japanese collaborator.

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SEE NOTE CONTINUED PAGE TWO

MAILED 27
JUL 27 1964
COMM-FBI

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes

1964

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

Letter to SAC, New York
Re: CHIANG Kai-shek
62-71649

NOTE CONTINUED:

during World War II and Chinese Communist agent. Although our investigation of [redacted] did not substantiate allegations other than through hearsay evidence, it was determined that [redacted] was a woman of very loose morals and was both shrewd and calculating. She claimed to have been a companion of [redacted]

[redacted]

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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-71649)

FROM : *gjm/roc* SAC, NEW YORK (105-66677)

SUBJECT: 0 CHIANG Kai-shek
MISCELLANEOUS-INFORMATION CONCERNING
(NATIONALITIES INTELLIGENCE)

DATE: JUL 16 1964

ReBuairtel dated 6/16/64.

2
Encl- Enclosed for the Bureau are 3 copies each of 5 photographs showing different poses of JAMES Zee-min LEE. One copy of each of the above photographs is also being furnished to NK and WFO for information purposes.

1
3
5
6
8
9
Enclosed also for the Bureau are five copies of a LHM reflecting additional information developed in this case. One copy of this LHM is also being furnished to NK and WFO for information purposes. b7D

Enclosed for the Bureau is a slip of paper upon which JAMES Zee-min LEE wrote his Chinese name in characters. They are transliterated as follows:

- 26 copies
1-2 Bureau (Encls. 24) (RM)
1- Newark (Encls. 7) (Info) (RM)
2- Washington Field (Encls. 7) (RM)
1- New York

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(6)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/17/2000 BY 3763 elh/STW

REC 5

62-71649-69 37

ST-103

3 JUL 17 1964

1 cc State
11/3/64 by 143
JEL/m

AGENCY CSC 28 cc encl.
REQ. REC'D 1/8/74
REP'T FORW. 1/1/74
BY WDP:aie/0

CSC # CH.74. 054683

NY 105-66677

WILLIAM ~~LEE~~

LI Shih-min (M); LEE See-man (C); LAY Shee-men (T);
CTC 2621/2514/2404.

D.O.B. 12-20-84 SYDNEY, AUSTRALIA

Also enclosed for the Bureau are 3 copies of a photograph of WILLIAM Yin-son LEE. Enclosed for Newark and WFO is one copy of this photograph.

PHOTOGRAPH

NY On 6/16/64, WILLIAM Yin-son ~~LEE~~, 310 West End Avenue, NYC, advised that his brother, JAMES Zee-min LEE, was temporarily residing at Columbia University. He said that his brother would be willing to appear at the NYO on 6/17/64, for interview. He also said that a copy of his brother's book, "Chinese Potpourri" would be furnished to SA [redacted] for review. He stated that his brother would be willing to receive "any instructions or training necessary for his possible assignment at Hong Kong". He concluded by stating that he had received his brother's permission to turn over to the FBI certain correspondence between his brother, former Vice President RICHARD M. ~~NIXON~~ and Senator EVERETT MC KINLEY ~~DIRKSEN~~. The contents of these letters are set forth in the enclosed LHM. He requested that these letters be returned to his brother during the interview. This was done.

CALL
D.C.

ILL.
D.C. On 6/17/64, JAMES Zee-min LEE was interviewed at the NYO by SAS [redacted]. Due to his crowded schedule, he was available for interview for approximately one hour. Therefore, an appointment was made to continue the interview on 6/18/64, at the NYO.

by During the interview of JAMES LEE, he mentioned a book he has written entitled "An ~~American~~ Girl in Red China" and elaborated somewhat concerning its contents, which are set forth in enclosed LHM. He recommended it to the interviewing agents since, according to him, it shows how the Chinese Communists exploit weaknesses in a government to take control of a country.

NY 105-66677

He stated that the manuscript is in the hands of his brother, WILLIAM Yin-son LEE, and he gave permission to the interviewing agents to obtain the manuscript from his brother and read it. The NYO strongly feels that it is this book which is the basis of the plot to blackmail the CHIANG Kai-shek government into paying \$1,000,000 to suppress publication.

On 6/19/64, WILLIAM Yin-son LEE was contacted re obtaining the manuscript of "An American Girl in Red China". He was told that his brother JAMES had recommended to the agents that they obtain and read the manuscript since it contained much information concerning Chinese Communist subversive tactics. WILLIAM said the manuscript is in the hands of a literary agent, but that he would contact the literary agent re obtaining it and then recontact the NYO agents. He stated that he would be willing to turn it over in sections due to its tremendous volume (2000 pages-1 1/2 inches thick). He was reluctant to disclose the identity of the literary agent and the matter was not pursued so as not to divulge any unusual interest in the manuscript.

On 6/23/64, WILLIAM LEE was again contacted re obtaining a copy of the aforementioned manuscript. He assumed a very evasive attitude and stated that he had not yet contacted the literary agent. The contacting agent noted that LEE appeared to be worried about something. He stated that he would contact the NYO as soon as he discussed the matter of the manuscript with the literary agent.

On 6/29/64, an attempt by the NYO was made telephonically to arrange an appointment with WILLIAM LEE. His secretary was very evasive about his whereabouts and stated that she had no idea when he could be contacted. She stated that she would advise him concerning the telephone call.

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[redacted] is identified as [redacted]

NY 105-66677

The Bureau is requested to check JAMES Zee-min LEE,
 through its indices.

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WFO will check Immigration and Naturalization Service Records, Central Office, Washington, DC, re any background information concerning JAMES Zee-min LEE.

The NYO will maintain contact with WILLIAM Yin-son LEE in an attempt to obtain the manuscript of "An American Girl in Red China" and to identify the literary agent handling the matter in NYC.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

New York, New York

July 16, 1964

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Chiang Kai-shek
Miscellaneous-Information Concerning
(Nationalities Intelligence)

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b7D
During February, 1964, [] who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that one James Lee, P. O. Box 665, Hong Kong, and [] are involved in a plot to blackmail Chiang Kai-shek, President, Republic of China, out of \$1,000.00 to suppress publication of a certain book. The source stated that the book will contain the "memoirs" of one "Jennie" which are based on her alleged close association with Chiang. The manuscript has been given to [] at New York City to secure a publisher.

On June 16, 1964, William Yin-son Lee, 310 West End Avenue, New York, New York, advised that his brother, James Zee-min Lee, who was temporarily residing at Columbia University, New York City, would be available for interview on June 17, 1964. He stated that he had received his brother's permission to send to the New York Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) certain correspondence between his brother, former Vice President of the United States, Richard M. Nixon and Senator Everett Mc Kinley Dirksen. He stated that he had already mailed these letters.

On June 17, 1964, these letters were received and reviewed. The information contained in this letter is summarized as follows:

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One letter was dated August 21, 1959, and was addressed to Mr. James Zee-min Lee, General Post Office Box 665, Hong Kong. This letter was sent to Mr. Lee by one [] Insured Investment Associates, Incorporated, 176 West Adams Street, Chicago 3, Illinois. This letter had enclosed with it a copy of a letter dated August 20, 1959, addressed to Honorable Richard M. Nixon, Vice President of the United States and sent by []

In his letter to Mr. Lee, [] expressed his admiration of Mr. Lee's knowledge of world affairs and his hope that Mr. Nixon would give heed to Mr. Lee's comments.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Group 1

Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification

DECLASSIFIED BY 39063 elw/BCE/JMS
ON 7/17/2000

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Chiang Kai-shek

In his letter to Mr. Nixon, [] referred to previous communications between Mr. Lee and Mr. Nixon and suggested that Mr. Nixon carefully read these communications.

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Another letter was also addressed to James Zee-min Lee, General Post Office Box 665, Hong Kong. This letter was dated May 26, 1958, and was also from [] in this letter told Mr. Lee that he had furnished copies of his communications to one [] address was not mentioned.

Another letter was addressed to Mr. Lee at his aforementioned address and was dated August 18, 1958. The sender was Vice President Richard M. Nixon and in the letter Mr. Nixon expressed his appreciation to Mr. Lee for his letters commenting on the situation in the Near East.

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b7C
One letter was dated February 21, 1955, and was addressed to Honorable Everett M. Dirksen, United States Senate, Washington, DC. The sender was the aforementioned [] In the letter, [] enclosed a letter from Mr. Lee concerning the situation in the Far East and suggested that Senator Dirksen and President Eisenhower read this letter. No other mention was made of the contents of Mr. Lee's letter.

Another letter was dated March 2, 1954, and was addressed to Mr. Lee at his aforementioned address. The sender of this letter was Senator Everett McKinley Dirksen and in the letter Senator Dirksen thanked Mr. Lee for his observations on conditions in the Orient.

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Chiang Kai-shek

There were also two letters dated August 16, 1958, and August 22, 1958, respectively. The sender was former Vice President Richard M. Nixon and he thanked Mr. Lee for his letters commenting on the situation in the Far East.

Finally, there was a letter dated August 22, 1958,

from one [redacted] In this letter, [redacted] congratulated Mr. Lee on his ability to set forth the situation in the Far East so clearly. He also mentioned a mutual friend, [redacted].

PHOTOGRAPH

JAMES *LEE

On June 17, 1964, and June 18, 1964, Mr. James Zee-min Lee was interviewed. He stated that his present address is Number 4, Swallow Road, Ground Floor, North Point, Hong Kong. At the beginning of the interview, Mr. Lee furnished a copy of a book he had written entitled "Chinese Potpourri". This book was published by Oriental Publishers, General Post Office Box 665, Hong Kong. It was published in 1950 and was printed by South China Morning Post, Limited, Hong Kong. The book traces present day Chinese life and customs through history, and was dedicated to the author's sisters [redacted].

[redacted] During the interview he furnished the following information:

He was born on September 7, 1902, at Canton, China. He speaks the Cantonese dialect. In 1909, he and his brothers William Yin-son Lee moved to Australia, where he attended the Fort Street Public School. He learned the English language while at this school.

CTC 2621/2514/2404

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Chiang Kai-shek

In 1913, he moved back to Hong Kong where he resided and attended Saint Stephens College.

In 1921, he became employed at the Overseas Chinese Bank, Hong Kong. This bank in 1921 was known as the Ho Hang Bank.

In 1926, he was transferred by the Overseas Chinese Bank to Shanghai, China, where he was employed as the cable department manager.

At the end of 1932, Lee came to the United States and attended the University of Southern California where he studied drama and literature. He attended this university for a short period of time when in 1933, he took a competitive examination administered by the Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Film Studio. The purpose of the examination was to select a technical advisor for the film "Good Earth". He attained the highest grade and accepted the position.

In 1934, Lee and George Hill, Director of "Good Earth", went to Shanghai, China. They were accompanied by a crew of technicians who shot background scenes in China. His job consisted of purchasing authentic Chinese costumes for the film. In August, 1934, he returned to the United States.

In 1939, upon the completion of the film "Good Earth", he toured sixty cities in the United States with group of musicians known as the Chinese Cultural Theater Group. He was the manager.

In 1939 or 1940, he returned to Hong Kong and resided there during and after Japanese occupation.

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Chiang Kai-shek

In 1946, he again returned to the United States and again managed the tour on behalf of the Chinese Cultural Theater Group. This group was sponsored by an organization known as Medical Aid to China and all proceeds from the tour went to this organization.

In 1947 or 1948, he returned to Hong Kong stayed there a short time, and then went to Shanghai. In January, 1949, five months before the Chinese Communists took control of Shanghai, he returned to Hong Kong. Upon his arrival in Hong Kong, he organized the Tat C'ee English Tutorial School, North Point, Hong Kong. He taught at this school for two or three years and did much writing. This writing consisted of letters to various individuals concerning the political situation in the Far East. He continued his studies of drama and literature and continued his writing until 1958.

In 1958, he was appointed to the Committee of a group sponsoring the Festival of Arts of Hong Kong. The purpose of the Committee was to promote local arts at Hong Kong. He was employed by this group until 1960.

In 1960, he went to the United States Information Agency, Hong Kong, where he spoke to one [redacted] concerning Chinese Communism on the China Mainland and Hong Kong. He received no response from the United States Information Agency and decided never to attempt such a thing again.

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Also, during 1960, Lee completed a book entitled "An American Girl in Red China" and a play entitled "The Song of Lee Kee" which was produced in Hong Kong in 1962.

The book "An American Girl in Red China" traces the downfall of the Chiang Kai-shek government and takeover by the Chinese Communists as seen through the eyes of a woman, one Ida Wilson, which name is fictitious. This book is derogatory of the Chiang Kai-shek government, although it is the truth. Mr. Lee had been an acquaintance of Chiang Kai-shek and Madame Chiang

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Chiang Kai-shek

and was able to write things about the Chiang Kai-shek government which are not known to any other authors. He has never officially been connected with the Nationalist Government.

The manuscript of "An American Girl in Red China" has been furnished to Mr. Lee's brother William Yin-son Lee, New York City. William Yin-son Lee is presently attempting to secure a publisher so that the book can be published in America. The book will show how the corruption of the Chiang Kai-shek government led to the takeover by the Chinese Communists.

From 1962 until the present, James Zee-min Lee has been writing and teaching private students. He has also written "Chinese History in Pictures" and "The Stone Monkey King".

CH ~~LEE~~
He has no relatives other than William Yin-son Lee's second wife [redacted] who is presently living on the China Mainland. He has two sisters residing in Hong Kong, [redacted]

[redacted] accompanied him on this trip to the United States. ~~LEE WAI-YUNG LEE X HOW~~

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b7C

Mr. Lee has two close relatives, other than William Yin-son Lee, who are presently residing in the United States. [redacted]

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Chiang Kai-shek

He considers himself a citizen of China although he is opposed to Communism and the Chiang Kai-shek government. He is not now, nor has ever been, a member of the Chinese Communist Party or any organization sponsored by the Chinese Communist Party. He has no relatives who are Communists or who belong to Communist dominated organizations.

He is "fed up" and "very dissatisfied" with the Chiang Kai-shek government. He was once friendly with Chiang and his wife, but feels that Chiang is now a "big shot" and does not care about old friendships.

He was acquainted with Chiang's wife before Chiang married her and through her was introduced to Chiang in 1927. In 1934, the film "Good Earth" was banned in China because it depicted the dreary side of life in China. He, James Zee-min Lee, went personally to Chiang Kai-shek and had the ban on the film removed.

He is "fed up" with the Chiang Kai-shek government for many reasons. He feels that the Chiang government had many years to help the people of China and failed because it was so corrupt.

In 1948, the Chiang government issued new currency called the Golden Yuan. Four Golden Yuan were to be the equivalent of one United States dollar. The law made it illegal to possess American dollars or gold, and required that dollars and gold be exchanged for Golden Yuan.

As a result, he, James Zee-min Lee, converted all of his gold and dollars into Golden Yuan. Shortly thereafter, inflation took hold of China and one United States dollar became the equivalent of five thousand Golden Yuan. He lost everything that he possessed as a result of this inflation. It was for this reason coupled with corruption in government which resulted in the feeling among Chinese people that "any change in government would be an improvement".

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Chiang Kai-shek

There were also many unjust arrests and murders perpetrated by the Nationalist Government in 1948-1949. As an example, Lee furnished the following account: There was a Mr. Wong, a Chinese student, who had returned from the United States in 1948. He was arrested because he had \$300 in United States currency in his possession. When he could offer no excuse for possessing this money, he was shot.

b6
b7C

Lee feels that the so called ~~*~~ Third Force Movement^{U.S.A} is a good thing and he is sympathetic to it although he is not connected with it. [redacted] (phonetic) is the representative of the Third Force Movement in the United States. This movement does not have much chance to succeed because the United States has discouraged it. To his knowledge, he has never been contacted by any officials of a foreign government who may have been intelligence agents.

Lee has not visited the China Mainland since it was taken over by the Chinese Communists and does not plan to do so in the future. He has at present no contacts living on the China Mainland who would be in a position to furnish information concerning Chinese Communist activities. No one connected with the Chinese Communist government has ever indicated their intention to defect to him.

He presently has no information concerning Chinese Communist activities in either Hong Kong or the United States.

Concerning his present trip to the United States, he left Hong Kong on June 2, 1964, and arrived at Honolulu on June 3, 1964, via Japan Airlines. He then flew to Los Angeles where he boarded a Trans-World Airlines Flight to New York City. He arrived at John F. Kennedy Airport on June 4, 1964.

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Chiang Kai-shek

He is attending the World Congress of Cultural Craftsman being held at Columbia University, New York City, He will be leaving New York City on June 19, 1964.

Concerning ~~X~~ Oriental Publishers, General Post Office Box 665, Hong Kong, Lee is one of the two stockholders in this company, and stated that any mail from the United States should be sent to him at this address. He knew of no one connected with Oriental Publishers who would be in a position to furnish information to the United States concerning Chinese Communist activities. He was reluctant to identify the other stockholders or anyone connected with Oriental Publishers.

On June 19, 1964, William Yin-son Lee, 310 West End Avenue, New York City, advised that the book "An American Girl in Red China" concerns the tribulations of a female under the Chiang Kai-shek and Chinese Communist regimes. He stated that the manuscript is presently in the hands of a literary agent in New York City. The function of the literary agent is to obtain a publisher in the United States for the book. He also said that the woman concerned in the book is fictitious. He stated that the manuscript consists of 60 chapters, containing 2000 pages, and is 12 inches thick.

On June 24, 1964, Sidney A. Davis, Assistant Chief, Records Administration, Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS), 20 West Broadway, New York City, advised that his records were negative concerning James Zee-min Lee.

The following description of James Zee-min Lee is based on observation and interview:

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Chiang Kai-shek

Race	Chinese
Sex	Male
Age	63
Date of Birth	September 7, 1902
Place of Birth	Canton, China
Height	5'8 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
Weight	195 pounds
Build	Stocky
Hair	Black-greying
Eyes	Brown-wears glasses
Complexion	Yellow

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Federal Bureau of Investigation
Records Branch

_____, 19____

☐ Name Searching Unit - Room 6527 b2
☐ Service Unit - Room 6524 b6
☐ Forward to File Review b7C
☐ Attn ☐
☐ Return to ☐ 628 RB, Ext ☐
 Supervisor Room Ext.

Type of References Requested:

☐ Regular Request (Analytical Search)
☒ All References (Subversive & Nonsubversive)
☐ Subversive References Only
☐ Nonsubversive References Only
☐ Main _____ References Only

Type of Search Requested:

☐ Restricted to Locality of _____
☐ Exact Name Only (On the Nose)
☐ Buildup ☐ Variations

Subject JAMES ZEE MIN LEEBirthdate & Place 9-7-02

Address _____

Localities _____

R# _____ Date 7/21 Searcher Initials je

Prod. _____

FILE NUMBER

SERIAL

✓ Lee, James Zee Min
100 - 360314 - 38p29;
 ps 100 - 354363 - 19

Lee, Zee minNRmin, Lee James ZeeNRmin, Lee ZeeNRZee, min Lee JamesNRZee, min LeeNR

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24 Enclosures for BUREAU

Re: BUREAU FILE 62-71649

NEW YORK FILE 105-66677

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62-71649-69

ENCLOSURE



WILLIAM Yin-son LEE

5'5"

155

D.O.B. 12/20/84

P.O.B. Sydney Australia

yellow complexion

grey hair

X

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62-71649-69



JAMES Zee-min LEE

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JAMES Zee-min LEE

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JAMES Zee-min LEE

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JAMES Zee-min LEE

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JAMES Zee-min LEE

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JAMES Lee-min LEE

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JAMES Zee-min LEE

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JAMES Zee-min LEE

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